North Carolina Standard.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1851. NO. 82.

THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, BY

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY. Two dollars per annum in advance, or within the first month, Two dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY. Four dollars per annum, in advance, or within the first month; Four dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

☞ The above rules will be inflexibly adhered to.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Court orders and Judidicial Advertisements will be charged 25 per cent higher than the above rates. A reasonable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge.

Subscribers, and others, who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by Mail and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

THE following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Dr. Josiah O. Watson, Jos. G. B. Roulhac, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, H. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

Josiah O. Watson, President,
J. G. B. Roulhac, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 16, 1851. 65—

Important to MILLERS & MILL OWNERS!

THE Undersigned would respectfully inform those engaged in the Milling Business in N. C., that he keeps constantly on hand, and will supply at the shortest notice, that almost invaluable article

YOUNG'S IMPROVED PATENT SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

The only Machine of the kind that has stood the *test* and given satisfaction to the public. It has surplanted every Smut Machine yet offered in the State, more or less of which has been taken down to make room for it. The public need fear no imposition, as there are now some 280 Machines running in N. C.; and I wish to offer no other references than the gentlemen who are using them, whose expectations have been more than realized in their performance. It not only thoroughly cleanses the Wheat of smut, but also purifies it of all other substances, almost to perfection. It takes up but 4 feet square in the Mill, and requires but little power. It is warranted for five years against breaking or wearing out, and also to retain its cleaning qualities for that time.

There are a number of these Machines through which 100,000 bushels of Wheat have been cleaned, and they have never been out of order one day.

There was awarded to it the Premium at the Maryland State Fair, and a Premium with a Silver Medal, at the Fair of the Maryland Institute, at Baltimore, last Fall.

Address the Subscriber at South Lowell Mills, Orange county, N. C. JNO. A. McMANNEN.

December 21, 1850. 15—tf.

ROANOKE LANDS.

THE Subscriber, having four Plantations containing about 4,500 acres on this River, is disposed to sell one of them, and to a good neighbor, who will continue the system of improvement, the terms will be made very advantageous. The estate contains about 1000 acres, consisting of the usual portions of low grounds, second low grounds, and uplands, part of which has been greatly improved by Liming, Plaster and Clover. There is every advantage of River communication with Norfolk and Plymouth; the Railroad to the former will soon be completed, and if the Raleigh and Gaston Road is rebuilt, the estate will be accessible from Raleigh in half a day's ride. The health of the low Country has unquestionably changed within the last ten years, so it is no longer unsafe to reside there.

For further information, enquire by letter, post paid, of the subscriber, or in his absence of Thos. Sterling, Jackson, N. C. H. K. BURGWYN.

July 22nd, 1851. (ta$5) 2m 76—

Steam Saw Mill!

I BEG leave to call the attention of builders and persons wishing to purchase Lumber to my

Steam Saw Mill Near Raleigh,

where they can be supplied with any kind at the shortest notice. Also sawed Laths of the best quality, at $1 00 per M. T. H. SNOW.

Raleigh July 13, 1850. 821—1y.

BY PROF. W. M. GILLESPIE. The Philosophy of Mathematics, Translated from the French of Augustus Comte.

By the "Author of the Maid of Orleans." The Gold Worshipers, or the Days we live in—a Novel.

Received this day by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, July 10th, 1851. 72—

Parasols and Umbrellas

PLAIN, Changeable Figured and Cheni Parasols, various colors Green and Black, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas. Also, Chinese and other Fans. For sale by J. BROWN.

No. 9, Fayetteville St

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. —51

NEW SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

E. L. Harding, & Co.

Have just received a new lot of

Black Lustre SACKS, Grass and Brown Linen Sacks, and FROCKS, White and Buff Marseiles VESTS, Fancy Cass. PANTS, &c.

July 28, 1851. 77—

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

PADDED Yoke Seam Shirts—a few dozen just received, fine quality. E. L. HARDING, & Co.

Raleigh, July 26th, 1851. 77—

NOTICE.

ON the third Monday of August, 1851, I shall expose to public sale as the law directs, at the Court House in the City of Raleigh, the following land and town lots, or enough thereof to satisfy the taxes for 1847, due in 1848, and cost of advertising.

	Tax.
Bledsoe and Johnson, one town lot, valued at $1,000, not listed, only Bledsoe's half deed,	$2 60
Moses A. Bledsoe, 139 acres, $556,	6 20
Ditto for S. J. Baker, Guard, 500 acres, $5,000,	14 60
Elizabeth Bell, one town lot,	16
Elizabeth Barber, one lot, $400,	1 05
Sally Chavers, part lot 46,	91
A. G. Drake, one lot, $2,000,	15 70
Catherine Gooch, one lot, $75,	20
Absalom Mangum, part lot 39,	1 27
Jesse Pettiford, one lot, $50,	88
Hannah Sturdevant, ¼ lot, $125,	33
James Terry, ¼, not listed,	1 08
Leethy Wilkins, one lot, $400,	2 64
Estate of Calvin Whitaker, part 68, $200,	72
Lavina Bell, part 109, $400,	1 04
Martha Spivey, ¼ acre, $200,	52
E. Miller, ¼, $150,	39
Mary Miller, ¼, $50,	13

WILLIE POPE, *former Sheriff.*

July 7, 1851. 71—td.

LANDS FOR SALE

In the State of Arkansas.

THE undersigned offers for sale the following described Lands, situate in the county of Independence, at a distance of from two to four miles from Batesville; on several of said separate tracts of land there are improvements, and will be sold on good terms:

N E qr of the S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of S W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of the S E qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; N W qr of the N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W; S W qr of N W qr of Sec 19, T 13 N, R 6 W S W hlf of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; S E qr of the S W qr of Sec 18, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W; N E qr of the S E qr of Sec 24, T 13 N, R 6 W.

Persons desirous to purchase will please call on W. C. Bevens, Esq., of Batesville, who is fully authorized to make sale of any of the above described lands, or to the undersigned at his place of residence, six miles east of Batesville. ISAAC CORNELL.

Batesville, June 10, 1851. 72—ta$5.

N. B. The titles to the above lands emanate from the General Government, and are clear of all encumbrances whatever. I. C.

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS delightful Summer Retreat is now open for the reception of Company. The remedial properties of the water, and pure atmosphere, offer great inducements to Invalids, as well as those seeking pleasure and the preservation of health. Among the many improvements are two newly fitted up Bathing Houses. The Rooms and Cabins are neat and well furnished. A good Band of Music is always in attendance, a plentiful supply of Ice, and the best efforts to please, at moderate rates of Board, as follows:

Families per month each person,	$20,00
Single persons,	25,00
Per week,	7,00
Per day,	1,25
Children under 12 and Servants half yrice.	

SAMUEL CALVERT.

Shocco Springs, June 4, 1851. 61—10t.

READY MADE CLOTHING,

At Wholesale and Retail.

WE have just received from one of the largest and best established Houses in the United States, one of the largest and best assorted Stocks ever brought to this City, a Stock that would favorably compare with the Custom Work of any Establishment in the Union, which we are instructed to sell at unprecedented low prices, and to which we invite the attention of Country Merchants, citizens of Raleigh, the surrounding Country, and Members of the next General Assembly, and ask them to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at prices that will defy competition.

Country Merchants need have no fears of finding us with a broken assortment, as we shall continue to have large additions throughout the Season.

In addition to the above, we have a full assortment of fine Shirts, Jenny Lind and other patterns, together with Silk, Merino, Lambs wool Shirts and Drawers.

All of which we will sell as low as they can be purchased of any Establishment in New York or any oth City. A. B. STITH & CO.

Raleigh, 1850. 840—w tf.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

I HAVE just received from the Manufacturers a large lot of Plows of various patterns, Cultivators, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, Corn Mills, Churns, Harrows, Fanning Mills—in fact, every thing comprising a *complete* stock of Farming Implements.

My sample room will be arranged in a day or two, when I will be most happy to see all who are interested in such articles. ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 24, 1850. 848—

WILLIAMS' Traveller's and Tourist's Guide through the United States, Canada, &c. This book will be found replete with information, not only to the traveller, but likewise to the man of business. In its preparation, an entirely new plan has been adopted, which, we are convinced, needs only a trial to be fully appreciated. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63—

Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres, lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 21, 1850. 829—

JUST RECEIVED,

20 PS. Marlborough Stripes and Plaids (for servants,) Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Jeans, Crushed, Brown, Clarified, Refined Loaf Sugar, Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, Cut Nails and Brads, Swede's Iron and Steel. For Sale by J. BROWN.

Raleigh, 1st April, 1851. 43—

Kendall's Great Work.

THE War between the United States and Mexico Illustrated; embracing Pictorial Drawings of all the Principal conflicts, with a description of each Battle. By George Wilkins Kendall, author of the Texan Santa Fe Expedition. Received at TURNER'S Bookstore.

Raleigh April 2d 1851. 43—

JOHN C. PALMER'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

IN his finely furnished Room warrants the Likenesses perfect, and to please. His reputation is so well known in North Carolina, it is useless to say more. Call at Palmer and Ramsay's Jewelry Store.

Raleigh Nov. 25, 1850. 8—tf.

Willis' New Work.

HURRY-GRAPHS, or Sketches of Scenery, Celebrities, and Society, taken from life—by N. Parker Willis. "Filled to the brim with graphic descriptions and brilliant word paintings of men and things, (just the men and things, one likes to be posted up withall.) The Hurry-Graphs cannot fail to find ten thousand buyers and a hundred thousand readers." Price $1, 25.

Also, by the same Author, "Rural Letters," "People I have met," &c., &c. Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 63—

Third Annual Fair of the SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTE.

THE Third Annual Fair of the South Carolina Institute for the promotion of Art, Mechanical ingenuity and industry, will be held in Charleston, South Carolina, opening on MONDAY, 17th November, and continuing during the week.

Specimens in every branch of Mechanism, Art and industry; also of Cotton, Rice, Sugar, Tobacco and al other Agricultural Products, is solicited, for which *uita ble premiums* will be awarded.

The following special Premiums are offered—

For the six best specimens of Steel made from Spartanburg or other Iron, the product of a Southern State, and manfactured into edge Tools of any kind—A Gold Medal.

N. B. A specimen of the Steel in Bars to be sent with the Tools.

For the largest quantity of Cocoons raised on one plantation, not less than ten bushels—A Gold Madel or $30.

For the largest quantity of Spun Silk the produce of any one plantation, not less than ten pounds—A Gold Medal or Premium of $50.

For the best Sea Island Cotton Gin, on some new principle, superior to that now in general use; or for any real and important improvement on the present one—A Gold Medal.

For the invention of a suitable machine for Pulverising Red Pepper—A Gold Medal.

For the best Steam Engine—a Gold Medal.

For the best model Steam Fire Engine—A Gold Medal.

A large and commodious building has been selected for the exhibition, and every care will be paid to the reception and care of articles sent to the Fair. All Specimens must be in by the 13th of November.

Contributors to the Fair are respectfully requested when they forward Specifications for Exhibition, to send full descriptions of the Articles, and such information in general as may be of use, and proper for publication,

Address J. H. TAYLOR.

Chairman of the Committee of Correspondence.

June 16, 1851, 65—td.

NORTH CAROLINA FASHIONABLE JEWELER'S STORE,

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

3 DOZEN gold lever Waches, from 40 to $150
4 doz. Silver " " " 20 to 50,00

A large Assortment of Fashionable Breast Pins, Finger rings, Ear rings, gold Spectacles and Pencils, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Lockets, Cuff Pins, and Pens, Silver, Pearl, Tortoise Card Cases, Plated Spectacle Cases and Napkin Rings,

6 dozen silver spectacles; spring steel and plated do.

26 doz. silver Spons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs and Cups,

A large assortment of G. S. plated spoons.

Forks and Knives for table use,

A large assortment of Razors and Knives,

Plated Castors and Candlesticks,

Plated Waiters and Baskets,

Assortment of Clocks from 6 to $30,

Perfumery, Extracts, Cologne and Soaps,

Shaving, Hair, and Nail Brushes,

Money Purses and Pocket Books,

Tea Setts of Waiters, Table Knives and Setts,

Revolving Pistols, best quality,

Chinese Fans and Boquet Holders.

Walking Canes, &c., &c.

The above goods have just been purchased North and we think excel any previous stock in Beauty and Fashion. We are better prepared to repair all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, having purchased Tools and Materials for doing every thing in our line.

PALMER & RAMSAY.

Raleigh, June 11, 1851. 62—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &C

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.,

ARE now receiving large additions to their stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS,

Window Glass, Perfumery, &c, &c

from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28. 1851. 49—

Copper work. Turpentine Stills, &c.,

THE Subscriber informs the public that heis still carrying on his business in all its branches, at his Shop near the Raleigh Depot. Turpentine Stills made to order, in the best manner, and warranted to work well; and all kinds of work promptly done in copper, brass steel, iron, &c.

Constantly on hand and for sale locks of all sorts and sizes, guns, pistols, &c. The Subscriber only asks of the public to give him a full and fair trial, as he is determined not to be surpassed in his line. The Subscriber's establishment being the only one of the sort in all that region of country, he confidently appeals to North Carolinians and to the friends of home industry, to sustain him.

Now is the time to Save Fuel.

BUCK'S Patent Improved Cooking Stoves, also, Stanly's Air-tight, suitable for Parlors or private rooms. I am the only Agent in North Carolina for Buck's Patent Improved Cooking Stoves. Any person wishing to purchase I would respectfully refer them to the following gentlemen, who have them in use: Messrs. Charles Dewey, Dupree, D. Cameron, W. H. Haywood, Col. Yarbrough, E. P. Guion, and Geo. W. Mordecai.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment has been removed to Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Sept. 1st, 1850. 797—tf.

NORTH CAROLINA Mutual Life Insurance Company

OFFICE RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.

The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for ¾ds their value.

OFFICERS.

Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, President,
Wm. D. Haywood, Vice President,
James F. Jordan, Secretary,
Wm. H. Jones, Treasurer,
Perrin Busbee, Attorney,
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, Examining Physician.
J. Hersman, General Agent.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.

Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*

April 28, 1850. 51—

EVANS & COOKE,

One Door Above Richard Smith's Old Corner

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally that we intend keeping constantly on hand a full supply of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery

GROCERIES, &c.

and indeed every thing found in similar establishments They present the following as specimens of their Stock.

Cheni, Jasper, and Black Silks,
Silk Tissue and Alborines,
Embroidered Granadines and Berage,
Dotted and Embroidered Swiss Muslins,
Poplins and Berage DeLanes,
Em. White Crape Shawls,
Jenny Lind Collars and Cuffs,
Ladies Kid Gloves and Mits,
Do Embroidered L C Hdkf's,
Teffita and Bonnet Ribbons,
Lace Capes, and thread Laces,
Chine and Embroidered Paras o
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Shoes and Boots of every quality and price,
Bonnets and Hats of every description,
Black French Cloths and Casimeres,
Black Satin and Marseilles,
Bed Tick, Cottonades, Domestics, Crockery,
Weeding Hoes, Sugar, Coffee,
Adamantine Candles, and a number of articles not enumerated, all of which the Subscribers intend selling Cheap for Cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. Don't forget to give us a call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

One door above Richard Smith's, No. 29, Fayetteville Street. H. L. EVANS,
GEO. T. COOKE.

Raleigh, March 19, 1851. 39—

Additional Supplies of SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

REMARKABLY CHEAP!

BEAUTIFUL printed and embroidered Muslins
Fancy colored Lawns, checked and Jaconet Muslins
Cotton Cambrics, and Irish Linens,
200 pieces splendid spring calicoes, at all prices,
London chints, and curtain calicoes,
Silk laces and ribbons for trimming fine dresses,
Laces, edgings and braids,
Fancy, silk, and glass buttons,
Fine buff, pink and purple Ginghams,
Tweeds cassimere and Kentucky Jeans,
Black Summer cloth and Alpaccas,
Navy drilling and brown linen,
Cottonade and Regetta Cassimeres, for men and boys,
Nankeen cloth and Marsailles Vesting,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Jeans,
Ladies fine Kid and Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Gentlemens black Hoskin and thread Gloves,
Ladies and Gentlemen's fancy Silk Neck H'd'k'f's and Cravats.

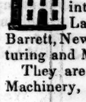
Ladies and Gentlemen's Silk and Linen H'd'k'f's.

These Goods, in addition to those already announced, together with others daily expected, enables the under, signed to present to the lovers of good taste, not only the largest, but the richest, the best and cheapest, and most elegant assortment of staple and fancy Dry Goods, he has ever offered in this market; and in the disposition of which, for like qualities and styles and beauty of designs he cannot and will not be undersold by any retail establishment in the State.

T. A MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 6, 1851. 53—

MILTON FACTORY AND MILLS.



J. B. Barrett & J. D Newsom,

Having purchased Mr. Thomas W. Holden's interest in the Milton Cotton Factory and Mills, Lands, Tenements, and debts due the Firm of Barrett, Newsom and Holden, will continue the Manufacturing and Milling business.

They are now putting in operation a set of Woolen Machinery, for the purpose of manufacturing

WOOLEN GOODS,

and will also have two good CARDING MACHINES in order the ensuing season, which will not only afford a market for the sale of Wool, but enable planters to get

Domestic Woolens, Cotton Goods,

and also Wool Rolls of the first quality.

They have in their employment the most experienced mechanics, and will endeavor to merit public patronage.

BARRETT & NEWSOM.

Milton, March 25, 1851. 41—tf.

Humorous American Works,

With Illustrations by Darley, Price 50 cents.

POLLY Peablossom's Wedding,
Wild Western Scenes,
Simon Suggs,
Chronicles of Pineville,
Drama at Pokerville,
Mississippi Scenes,
Adventures of a Southern Medical Student,
Big Bear of Arkansas,
Major Jones Courtship.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, April 1st, 1851. 43—

THE Fruit, Flower, and Kitchen Garden, by Patrick Neill. A practical Treatise on the Cultivation of the Grape Vine on Open Walls, to which is added a descriptive account of an Improved Method of Planting and managing the roots of Grape Vines, by Clement Hoare. For sale by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore

June 25, 1851. —

CIGARS, CIGARS.

THOSE Cigars have arrived, and old and competent connoisseurs, have pronounced them the most superior cigars which have been brought here for sale, for many years. They consist of old Regalia, Principe, cheroots, London size Havanna, and German of various brands. P. F. PESCUD.

☞ I have also in store and am daily expecting fresh Congress Water, London Dock Porter and Brandy, Sherry, Madeira and Port Wines, selected for Medicinal purposes of the Importer warranted pure. P. F. P.

April 22, 1851. 49

ALEXANDER MACRAE, JR.,

IMPORTER OF

CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHERN WARE,

And Wholesale & Retail Dealer in all kinds of *FARMING IMPLEMENTS,*

South Side of Market St.

Wilmington, N. C.

Wilmington, Nov. 27, 1850. 8—

Bonnets, Spring Style, 1851.

JUST Received, a varied assortment of Misses' Flats, Boys and Infant's Hats, &c., Artificials &c., &c.

Also, a handsome lot of Parasols and Ladie's Umbrellas. HEARTT & LITCHFORD.

April 8th, 1851. 46—

BABBIT'S Soap, Powder, and Crain's Soap for washing without labor and warranted to take the stains out of table Linen and Napkins. A fresh supply just to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 52—

BLAKE'S Fire and Water Proof Paint is now used almost exclusively where its virtues are known. It is the cheapest and most desirable paint ever used, and any person wishing to try it, can see specimens and procure circulars containing a full account of its merits at my store. I shall shall keep a constant supply for sale. Also, cheap Paint Oil at a very low price.

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 9, 1851. 53—

P. F. PESCUD,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HE has in Store and is now receiving his Spring stock of

English, Mediterranean and American Drugs,

MEDICINES And PERFUMERY.

ALSO, PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, &C. &C.

Which were selected by himself of the Importers and manufacturers, in the Northern cities, and purchased almost exclusively for cash. From his increased facilities and large purchases, he is sure he can sell all articles in his line at as low rates as they can be had this side of the Potomac, after adding cost of freight.

Physicians and country merchants would consult their interest by giving his stock and prices an examination, feeling confident that he can please all who patronize his establishment.

TERMS—Six months credit or six per cent. deducted for cash, on orders amounting to $50 and upwards. All accounts must be paid, or closed by note the 1st of every year. P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, April 19, 1851. 49—

New Confectionary & Grocery Store.

3 Doors below the Post Office.

WM. GRIFFICE, & CO. have opened a Confectionary and Grocery Store, in Raleigh, 3 doors below the Post Office, where they have on hand, and will sell on reasonable terms the following articles:

GROCERIES.

Sugar and Coffee,	Crushed Sugar,
Do. St. Croix,	Havana do.
Candles and Soap,	Pepper and Spice,
Black and Imp. Tea,	Copperas and Ginger,
Saleratus and Snuff.	Brooms, &c. &c.

Myers' Best Chewing Tobacco.

Confectionaries.

Best Segars,	Water Crackers,
Dolls, Accordians,	Butter and Soda, do.
Fancy Candies, Citron,	Prunes, Cocoa Nuts,
Almonds, Filberts,	English Walnuts,
Palm Nuts,	Figs and Raisins,

And every thing usually kept in a Confectionary Store. They will say to the public that they carry on the *Candy Making Business,*

and without boasting they can assure the public that they will sell the best Candy as cheap as any house in the place, and warrant it to be as good as can be made.

Merchants and others, buying by the wholesale, will find it to their interest to give them a call.

Raleigh, October 9, 1850. 836—tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!

Henry D. Turner,

Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer

No. 1, FAYETTEVILLE ST. RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of

Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a very extensive assortment of School Books, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books Pass Books, Bank Books, Record Books, Blank Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted manufactured to order.

Together with a general assortment of Stationery.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers, and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the *lowest* prices for cash or approved credit, either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published,

Raleigh, August 27, 1850. 830—

NEW STOCK OF BOOTS, SHOES, & SLIPPERS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the Northern Markets, where he has laid in a large and beautiful stock of articles in his line of business, embracing every description of fine and coarse wear.

His stock for Ladies and Misses, comprises every quality of Slippers, Walking Shoes, whole and half Gaiters, &c., &c., and his supply for Gentlemen and Boy's, such as will suit the taste of all.

He has also laid in a large supply of materials in his line, and brought on a firstrate workman from the North; and is therefore prepared to manufacture BOOTS, SHOES, &c., in a style unsurpassed by any other establishment in the City.

All he asks is a trial, feeling assured that he will be able to give satisfaction both in quality and price.

HENRY PORTER.

South East Corner Capitol Square.

Raleigh, Oct. 23d, 1850. 838—tf.

W. L. POMEROY,

(Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal,)

BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

No. 16, Fay. Street, opposite Post Office.

RALEIGH, N. C.

HAS on hand a large and valuable collection of Theological, Law, Medical, Scientific, Agricultural, Miscellaneous and School Books;

Blank Books and Stationery of all kinds.

Prices very low. Call and Examine. Orders filled with despatch.

Raleigh, May 24, 1851. 58—

SOUTHERN TRADE!!!

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I am now receiving direct from Petersburg, Richmond and Baltimore, my

Spring and Summer Goods.

a suitable assortment carefully laid in by an experienced hand, and will continue to keep up such a supply of Groceries, Wares and Merchandise, as my customers may need, at moderate prices for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. I will also attend to any Commission Business, with care, so as to satisfy those who may entrust the same to me. I will take in exchange for Goods Corn, Wheat, Oats, Fodder Flaxseed and Beeswax, with any other Produce that may suit the trade. Call at the Brick Store, near the Bank.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.

Milton N. C., June 4, 1851. 872—tf.

McMahon's American Gardener.

ADAPTED to the climates and seasons of the United States; Containing a complete account of all the work necessary to be done in the

Kitchen Garden,	Pleasure Ground,
Fruit Garden,	Flower Garden,
Orchard,	Green House,
Vineyard,	Hot House, and
Nursery,	Forcing Frames.

For every month in the year, ninth edition, greatly improved.

This is an invaluable work to all who wish to obtain any information on the subject of Gardening in all its various branches. Also, the Ladies Flower Garden Directory by Downing. For sale at

TURNER'S, N. C. Book Stoore.

Raleigh, March 20, 1851. 40—

Mohr Redwood & Procter's Pharmacy

PRACTICAL Pharmacy—the Arrangement, Apparatus and Manipilaitons of the Pharmacetical shop and Laboratory; by Francis Mohr, Ph. D., and Theophilus Redwood; Edited with extensive additions, by William Procter, Jr., Professor of Pharmacy in the Philadelphia college of Pharmacy; Illustrated by 500 Engravings on wood. For sale by HENRY D. TURNER

Raleigh, April 25, 1851 50—

The Subscriber has for Sale Low,

CHINE Fig'd, and plain changeable silks,
Black Groe De Rhine, Silk and Bl'k Alpaca,
Silk and cotton Trimmings, Hyacinth and other silk Buttons,
Bonnet, Cap, Neck, Belt and Taffety Ribbons,
French, Cambric and other Linen Cambric Handk'fs.,
White, Black, and col'd Kid Gloves, sewing silk,
Jaconett and Swiss Edgings and Insertings, spool cotton,
White and Bl'k silk and cotton Hose, a great variety.
Brown and White ½ hose, Merino ½ hose,
Jaconett, cambric, checked and plain Swiss Muslin,
Cambric, Dimity and paper cambrics, Brown and White Holland,
100 pieces Calico, various prices,
100 pieces Bleached and Brown sheeting and shirtings,
Kentucky Jeans, cottonades and Bed Ticking,
Apron check, brown and bleached Jeans.
White Granite and other Crockery, a great variety,
Loaf, crushed, clarified and Brown Sugar,
Old Java, Laguira and Rio Coffee, English Mustard,
Summer and other Hats, Collin's Axes,
Expected soon, by the R. & G. Rail Road a general assortment of Hardware and Cutlery.

Call and examine my stock,

J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville St.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

LEATHER, LEATHER.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Leather for the Spring trade, which, for extent, variety and quality, has never been surpasssed in Petersburg. We respectfully request an examination by our customers and all others who may want any articles in our line; and we pledge ourselves not to be undersold by any House in Virginia. Indeed, there are many articles of our own manufacture that we can sell as low as they are to be had in any Northern city. Below we give some of the leading articles:

1100 sides Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather.
350 do Russett and Waxed Upper Leather.
150 doz. Calf Skins; embracing 12 different grades.
150 do Lining and Binding Skins.
Skirting, Harness and Bridle Leather.
Bag Hides and Hog Skins.
Patent Leather of every kind.

F. A. & R. H. FORD.
No 21, Old Street.
Opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery.
Petersburg, Va

N. B. Always in store a supply of sewed and pegged Brogans of our own make at the lowest market prices.

Petersburg, Va., March 8, 1851. 36—tf.

A. B. STITH,

Agent, Commission Merchant and Dry Goods Broker, New York.

TENDERS his services to the Merchants, Planters, and citizens of the Southern States, and will attend to any business in his line—either in the sale of Produce or Merchandize, or the purchase of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Shoes, Hats, Furniture, Carriages, Musical and Agricultural instruments, Bagging Rope, Drugs, Medicines, &c. He flatters himself as a purchaser of goods for Southern Merchants, his experience will enable him to give entire satisfaction to the Merchants who may entrust to him their orders.

REFERENCES:

His Excellency Charles Manly, Raleigh.
William Hill, Secretary of State, do
G. W. Mordecai, Pres't B'k of State, do
Dr. J. O. Watson, Pres't Mu. In. Co., do
B. F. Moore, Esq., Attorney Gen., do
Matthew Shaw, Esq., Washington.
Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Weldon.
Andrew Joyner, Esq., do
R. H. Lewis, Esq., Greensborough, Ala.

Raleigh, February 6, 1850. 796—

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.

ELASTIC UNIVERSAL TOUCH.

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir, Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of arts and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as successor to Cooke and Buffaloe in the Livery business, will continue its opperations in all its branches at his Stable on Wilmington Street, and solicits the patronage of his old friends and the public generally.

His prices must be arranged agreeably to the prices of produce and labour, and will be from and after the 1st day of February next, as follows,

Pairs of horses per month			18 00
Single	do	do	10 00
do	do	week	3 50
do	do	day	75

Quarterly settlements will be required in all instances, and persons having horses now in my care are requested to take them away immediately, if unwilling to comply with all the above conditions.

JERE. NIXON.

January 23, 1851 24—

E. L. HARDING, & Co.

DEALERS IN

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING,

Ready Made, of the First Quality.

Also, a complete assortment of

GENT'S. DRESS GOODS,

Telegraph Building, Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

E. L. HARDING, S. & A. L. SCOTT & CO

Raleigh, July 30, 1851. 77—

American Flower Garden.

DIRECTORY, containing practical directions for the Culture of Plants in the Flower Garden, Green House, Rooms, or Parlour Windows, for every month in the year, by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist. For sale at the N. C. Book Store by H. D. TURNER.

June 25, 1851. 66—

New American Novel.

THE MOTHER IN LAW—by Miss Emma D. E. Nevitt Southworth, Author of "The Deserted Wife," Retribution," "Shannondale," &c.

The Author of this volume has won golden opinions in her literary career. The present tale is destined to be widely popular. It is told with dramatic interest.

Just received and for sale by W. L. POMEROY, Successor to Pomeroy & O'Neal.

Raleigh, May 23, 1851. 58—

NEW BOOK.

THE American Miller and Millwright's Assistant, by Wm. C. Hughes. Ill

[From the Flag of our Union.]

THE WIDOW'S DREAM,

Or, An Oasis in the Desert of a poor Seamstress' Life.

BY A. F. WHITE.

The cold, piercing winds of a December night whistled and moaned around the old frame tenement of a poor widow, who resided in a narrow, dark street of a populous city, whereof one Penn was the founder. The widow in vain stuffed the few surplus, tattered pieces of her sparse wardrobe into the fissures of the shattered door and windows, to exclude the nipping breath of 'Jack Frost,' as it oozed into her humble apartments; for the fierce winter king and his snowy train drove furiously through the deserted streets, and in boisterous glee mocked the dying embers of the poor woman's fireside. Upon a small deal table before her, as she crouched in a low chair beside the expiring fire, dimly burned a lamp, while the benumbed fingers of the widow, guided by her weary eyes, were plying over a half finished garment of a cheap tailoring establishment. Ever and anon the poor woman would cast her eyes towards a large and ill-accoutered bed, in a corner of the room, and as she did so, she would renew her wasted energies to complete her task. That humble couch contained all on earth that was dear to her—her two children slept, nothing the less sound because of their wretched poverty, but slept that sweet and refreshing sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care, and falls as gently upon the beggar in his shed, as the millionaire in his palace. A sobbing moan escapes the poor widow, tears suffuse her hollow cheeks.

'I can work no more, my light is nearly gone. I'm chilled to the bone. But, O, what will my children do for bread to-morrow! They almost broke my heart when I put them to bed hungry and cold, to-night. To-morrow they'll have nothing—no food, no fire. Great God, they must not perish, while I've an eye or a hand.' And the poor woman again plied her needle, nodded, sobbed, sighed and worked on, until the last ember of her fire was gone. The light of the lamp flickered in the socket for a moment; and the last stitch in the garment was completed as the faint streaks of day broke through the interstices of the windows.

Pale and wan, as if death had already claimed *his* demand, almost as rigid with cold, too, the widow arose from her seat, crossed to the bed, gazed upon upon her still quietly sleeping children, and falling upon her knees beside them, she prayed—prayed that God would call them all home, as nothing but despair and misery seemed before them. But the sun began to spread his broad rays over the frozen earth, and the hum and roar of a busy city resounded again in the streets. The poor woman donned her plain habiliments, kissed her waking children, and bidding them sleep until she returned with food and fire, she rolled up the finished garment and started, through the deep snow and keen morning air, to the tailoring establishment.

It was one of those large depots where ready made clothing holds out such great allurements to the economical wearers of such goods; a long-established and tolerated species of latter-day *Bastile*, for the torture of those poor females who fight to the last, against most overwhelming odds and chances of a wretched existence, in defence of their honest poverty, and a purity of purpose, which, when preserved, scarce attracts a passing commendation; yet, if lost, all the world, the law of the land, and pulpit malevolence, fail not to scathe to the heart's core the misery-goaded wretch. She stood beside the proprietor's counter, while he, arrayed in his flashy wardrobe, and ornamented with seals, keys and chains, fumbled over the garment, examined the seams, tested the strength of the sewing, found fault of this, and objected to that; and with all the vulgar coarseness and tyranical stupidity peculiar to the *driver* of a "slop shop," or the debauched manager of a second-rate theatre, Shears, the proprietor, dealt out his ill humor to the half famished, pale woman before him. At length he consented to take the garment in, half finished as he proclaimed it to be, and sulkily threw the wretched seamstress a quarter of a dollar upon the counter. She grasped it, it was the link between her and dissolution. She stood for a moment, waiting for more work.

"You may go," said the proprietor.

"Have you no more work, sir?"

"No; you don't deserve any more. If I intended to give you any more work I should have made you work the button holes of that coat again."

"But, sir, how can I afford to do neater work, on such coarse garments, at such a price?"

"Price? Why, I can get better work done, hundreds will be glad of the chance to make one of them coats for *three fippenny bits!*"

"Ah, sir, I have two small children to provide bread and fire for! I work incessantly on one of those coats from daybreak until midnight. I, a—"

"Well, well—no matter. I've no more work for you at present, anyhow, so you may go along."

And the arbiter of the fate of this woman, and many others in the same miserable situation, stood off to enjoy his cigar, while the seamstress retraced her steps back to her home of forlorn wretchedness. As she paced along, in a frame of mind bordering on frantic despair, she passed an apothecary's. A strange, mad notion flashed upon her brain! As if propelled by some invisible spirit of destruction, she entered the medicine shop and called for an ounce of laudanum! The shopman, of course, hesitated not, as wild and desperate as his customer looked, to sell her the deadly draught, and extracting his pay from the poor woman's last, hard-earned coin, he threw her the change, and she again bent her steps towards her dwelling. The few pennies remaining sufficed to buy a small loaf at a neighboring grocery,—this, and some dregs of tea warmed over the blaze of a handful of shavings on the hearth, provided for the meagre repast of the widow's children.

After their meal, on some pretence or other the widow sent her children to a neighbor's house, and then drawing the vial from her bosom, she prayed God to be the protector of her offspring, while she sought refuge from her unbearable burden of poverty and woe, in self-destruction. * * * * * *

'She's not dead, she's warm yet, and breathes,' said one.

'Poor dear soul,' sighed another. 'She has looked like death for a long time; and her little girl says her mother never went to bed last night at all; the poor dear creature's worn out—a good long sleep will do her good.'

'Ay,' says the first speaker, an old woman, 'and she'll sleep a sleep that knows no waking; run quick some on you, get the doctor, the woman's taken poison; look, I've found the bottle under her head!'

Some of them cried, some screamed and bawled, while none started for the doctor; and amid all the din and wailing, in came the widow's children, though some pains had been manifested to keep them away from the scene. The children, supposing their parent dead, screamed in concert with the neighbors, who had come in upon the first intimation from the children, that returning home about noon, they had found their mother so fast in sleep they could not arouse her.

She awoke; the din aroused her. Her eyes were glassy, her lips parched, but over her still pleasant and comely features played a smile. She gazed around her for a moment upon the anxious faces bending over her bed, she grasped her children to her breast, and in a calm sweet voice, spoke:

'O, why did you call me back from heaven!'

'Mother! Mother!' screamed the children.

'*My God! My Children!*' and with the first force of re-settled consciousness, the widow almost frantically hugged her children, and then in the next instant bounded off the bed, by a wonderful effort of mind over matter, flew to an old chest in an opposite corner, throwing back the lid, she snatched out a much-worn quarto Bible, over the leaves of which she ran her bony fingers, until a certain page was found; tearing apart the closely cemented leaves, out fluttered a $100 bank note!

'My dream! My dream is true! We're saved, my children, we're saved!'

The women helped the exhausted seamstress to her bed. A few days sufficed to recover her from the effects of the well-adulterated drug—too weak to kill. The $100 note, placed in the family Bible by her late husband, and revealed to her by her opium slumber, proved one of those mysteries and rare oasis in the weary desert of "a lone woman," who essays, by her daily toil, to rear her little ones in a populous city.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE. That T. L. Clingman believes in the right of *Secession*—that the South Carolina disunion papers are advocating his election.

Raleigh Register.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE, That the Editor of the Register is an Ass for thinking that such stuff as the above, or any other opinion of his, can affect the election in this District.

Ashville News.

[From the Ashville News.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

Various statements of the duel which occurred between Col. John Baxter and myself, on the 24th ult., having been put in circulation for the purpose of injuring me, I am constrained in justice to myself, to make a simple statement of the facts in the case, in order that the public if they feel any interest in the matter, may at least form their opinions correctly and understandingly.

The cause of our quarrel is a matter of no great importance to the public, though it was truly set forth in an article published in the Ashville News, of the 24th ult. Suffice it: that Col. Baxter insulted me, by proclaiming me to the world, through the Messenger, as a liar, and I challenged him. The paper containing the charge appeared on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th of July. I sent the challenge the same afternoon by my friend, Dr. E. R. Jones, and received Col. Baxter's reply through his friend Mr. J. W. Woodfin, the next morning. This reply of Colonel Baxter was insulting, and of a character which would have justified me, according to the laws which govern gentlemen under such circumstances, to have refused to notice it. I however, waived any objection to it. My second then sought an interview with Mr. Woodfin, Col. Baxter's second, for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries of our meeting. All that was agreed upon, was the weapons. Dr. Jones had several other interviews with Mr. Woodfin, insisting all the time, that the terms of our meeting should be reduced to writing, and signed here before we left. This proposition was declined, and I left here in company with my friend Dr. Hilliard, on the 23d, knowing nothing of what sort of meeting I had to expect with Col. Baxter, except that we were to use the ordinary duelling pistols.

When we arrived upon the ground, a formal acceptance of my challenge, dated at the Saluda Gap was handed me, and the terms of the meeting in Colonel Baxter's hand writing were submitted to us for our consideration. They are as follows:

1st. The weapons shall be the ordinary dueling pistols, loaded with one ball, and the distance 40 feet.

2nd. The parties shall hold their pistols by their sides in a perpendicular position, with the muzzle to the ground.

3rd. The word or signal for firing shall be given by the friend of one of the parties, to be determined by lot, in the following maner: 'The person giving the word or signal, shall ask "are you ready?" And on receiving the affirmative reply from both parties, he shall proceed to count "one, two, three,—fire." Neither party shall fire or make any attempt to fire, before the word "fire." And the person giving the word or signal for firing shall repeat the manner in which he will do so in the presence of both the parties before they take their positions.

It will be remarked by those who are conversant with the manner of giving the word on an occasion of this sort, that the method selected by Col. Baxter was in contravention of the ordinary usage. No words of halt were called after the word fire, and the object seemed to be to ensure some one being hit. My second objected to the unusual manner of giving the word, but upon a little conference between Mr. Woodfin and Col. Baxter—the latter gentleman not yielding the point, I instructed my second to make no further objection.

The seconds proceeded to load the pistols. when Mr. Woodfin found he had no charger for Col. Baxter's pistols. I offered mine, which was accepted. Mr. Woodfin charged the pistol. Mr. Baxter seeing the size of the charger, told Mr. Woodfin to put in another charge. Mr. Woodfin, hesitating, said it was sufficiently well charged, whereupon Mr. Baxter remarked he could not put in too much. Mr. Woodfin accordingly put in the additional charge of powder, and Mr. Baxter selected and rammed the ball down with his own hand. He then selected a cap, put it upon his pistol, and we took our positions. Mr. Woodfin gave the word, and at the word fire, I distinctly saw Col. Baxter's hand raise and level his pistol at me. I shot, and heard but one report. Dr. Hilliard, my surgeon, Dr. Jones, my second, and my servant, who was standing near me heard but one report. Mr. Woodfin was standing near Col. Baxter and thinks he could distinguish a difference in the report of the pistols. My ball struck Col. Baxter between the knuckles of the second and third fingers of his right hand, ranged up the hand and arm, and lodged in the arm. Any one may make the experiment, and they will see at once his pistol was presented at me.

A few moments after Col. Baxter was shot, and while the medical gentlemen were dressing his wounds, Dr. Jones came to me and said that Col. Baxter had authorized him to say to me that he had not intended to fire at me, and should not have done so, had my ball not hit his hand, and caused his pistol to fire. Dr. Jones said to me that as my friend, considering the nature of the message, and the manner in which it was delivered to him, he thought it his duty to advise me to approach Col. Baxter, and show a willingness to reconcile our difficulty. I said to Dr. Jones that I did not believe what Col. Baxter said as to his intention not to fire at me, and that his object was only to get some advantage of me in bringing the affair before the public, or he desired to put me in a situation where he could insult me with impunity. Dr. Jones insisted that I should approach Col. Baxter, he believing that Col. Baxter's message was intended as an offer of friendship; and I was finally prevailed upon to do so. I advanced to Col. Baxter and said: Col. Baxter, from the message you sent me by Dr. Jones, I have been induced to approach you. I am willing now that this matter should drop here, and we should be friends. Col. Baxter said: Mr. Erwin, from what has passed between us, I cannot consider you my equal. Said I, stop Col. Baxter; I should certainly not have approached you, had I not received the message I did by Dr. Jones; and I turned and walked off. I did not care to bandy words with a man who would act thus; and I could not resent the insult then, as my antagonist was wounded, and disabled.

These are the simple facts in the case.

MARCUS ERWIN.

The above statement has been submitted to us, and we find the facts in it correctly and truly stated.

W. L. HILLIARD,
E. R. JONES.

ASHEVILLE, July 31, 1851.

DEAR SIR: The accompanying statement of the affair between Col. Baxter and myself, I submit to you for the purpose of asking whether, as far as you know, anything in it is incorrectly, or unjustly stated. Very truly yours,

MARCUS ERWIN.

J. W. WOODFIN, Esq.,
Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., July 31st, 1851.

DEAR SIR: Your article making statements in relation to the difficulty between yourself and Col. Baxter, has been shown to me, and hastily examined. By first expressing my regret that anything further should be said in the public prints in regard to the affair, and renewing my formerly expressed desire, (as made known to you and Col. B.,) that nothing further should be said in regard thereto in a public manner; I will answer, that I see no statement of facts given, as coming within my own observation, which I could deny. I am of course, expressing no opinion upon the correctness of your conclusions, and particularly with regard to the one in reference to Col. B.'s intention not to fire. I will state one fact which is referred to in your article; I am clear and distinct in this, that there was a difference perceptible in the report of the two pieces. I mentioned it immediately on the occasion, and cannot be mistaken in regard thereto.

I am very respectfully,

J. W. WOODFIN.

M. ERWIN, Esq., at his office.

BARNUM'S POSITION DEFINED. In his recent temperance speech before the members of the Legislature, and others, at Hartford, Mr. Barnum said that he cared not what a man's political or religious opinions might be, so that he was a temperance man.—"Let him be that," said he, "and I can cheerfully meet him on this platform as a brother. "For my own part," he continued, "I am a locofoco, a regular out-and-outer, and so strong are my political preferences, that it is quite possible I should vote for the devil in preference to a Whig, if it could be proved that 'Old Horney' was a Democrat; but when the question comes which to elect to office, a drunken Democrat or a sober Whig, I should prefer the Whig. I should adopt this course on the plain ground that a drunken official, although a Democrat, is worse than the devil!" This political position appeared to be received with satisfaction by both parties.

Bridgeport Farmer.

We lay before our readers Gen. Quitman's statement of his rencontre with Mr. Foote. It will be seen that it varies materially from the published account of his antagonist, and the General has not thought it necessary to drum up certificates to fortify his veracity. His account of the transaction is very characteristic, brief, manly, and decided:

TO THE PEOPLE OF MISSISSIPPI.

HERNANDO, July 19th, 1851.

The joint canvass between Senator Foote and myself terminated yesterday abruptly, in Sledgeville, Panolo county.

It is due to you that the causes which brought about this event should be made public.

I embarked in the canvass under an agreement, in writing, proposed by the friends of Senator Foote, and accepted by me, "that, during our canvass, nothing of a personal character would be introduced by either party, but that the canvass should be confined to the political issues between us, before the people," to the observance of which understanding our friends mutually pledged themselves.

At our first and second appointments, I declared expressly, that I would neither introduce personal matter, nor assail my opponent's motives, nor even allude to his political acts, not connected with the present issues before the country, unless compelled to do so by the course of my opponent. On my part I have, so far as I was permitted, conformed to the agreement and adhered to the course proposed—but I regret to say, that my opponent has habitually disregarded the terms of the debate, and frequently used even irritating and inflamatory language. At Grenada he startled the audience with the declaration that his life had been endangered five or six times during this canvass, and that he expected to be assassinated, but that, in such event, the blood of a Union man would cry to Heaven for vengeance. It is true, he said, that he did not accuse any prominent man of the State Rights party of such intention, but by this language he left murderous imputation upon his opposers generally. As the canvass proceeded, he became more personal. I had, upon several occasions, alluded to the arbitrary and alarming powers asserted by the present administration. I instanced the threat of President Fillmore, to use the military force of the United States against Texas; and I cited the indignity lately offered to Mississippi, in urging the arrest and removal of the Governor of the State to New Orleans, for trial on a groundless charge, thus virtually suspending the executive powers of the State government.

In the debate at Panola, Gen. Foote, in answer to this point of my argument, defended the conduct of the President, and although he disavowed the intention of imputing to me any guilt, yet he intimated that there was cause for suspicion in the alleged fact that some arms belonging to the State of Mississippi had been carried off to be used in the Cuban expedition.

In my reply I said that the charge or insinuation, coming from whatever source it might, that I had been either instrumental in, or cognizant of the removal, or abstraction of any of the public arms from the State, was *false and scandalous.*

With this I supposed further allusion to the subject would end; but, on the next day at Sledgeville, Senator Foote, in the same unqualified manner, repeated the insinuation. Determined to repel in a manner which could not be misunderstood, such indirect assaults upon my character, in my rejoinder I deliberately pronounced the insinuation as *false and cowardly, scandalous and ungentlemanly.* Upon some inquiries made by him of what I meant, I repeated the same language. He then inquired whether I intended to insult him—I said I would answer that question outside the crowd.

Standing upon the ground, with a table and my papers before me, I then turned to the audience, and was proceeding to say that under the circumstances, I believed that further joint debate between us would be injurious to the public morals, and therefore I declared our joint appointments terminated from that day. While thus speaking I was several times interrupted by Senator Foote, and at length heard his voice near me on my right exclaim *you are a liar*, and turning towards him, I saw him advancing and aiming a blow at me, which slightly grazed my person. Before I could turn upon him, he quickly glided back out of the reach of my arm, and as I sprang towards him a number of gentlemen rushed in and protected him from merited chastisement, but not until I had dealt him a blow with my fist, and one with my foot, the force of both weakened by the effort of persons present to hold me back. This scene occurred in the presence of a large and respectful audience of ladies and gentlemen.

While I feel mortified in having been even an unwilling participator in a scene so disreputable to a canvass for a high and dignified office, I feel assured that I will be justified by an intelligent public, in having used the strongest language to repel an insidious attack upon my character, repeated for the second or third time. I shall make no comments upon this affair, being content to leave it to the judgment of an intelligent and high-minded community.

J. A. QUITMAN.

THE FEDERALISTS AND THE COMPROMISE. We understood that Mr. Clemens in his speech here on Thursday evening last asserted that the Compromise acts were Southern measures, and that those Southerners who were opposing them should hang their heads in shame, &c. We are utterly at a loss to divine the reasons for making assertions of this kind where their disproof is so easily obtained—the amount of credit that should attach to the naked assertions of an individual so regardless of the facts in the case, we will leave to the public, after this exposure shall be completed.

The two most important measures of the Compromise, and those against which the objections of the State Rights men have been almost entirely urged are, the admission of California, and the abolition of the slave trade, and slavery too, under certain contingencies, in the District of Columbia. We have run over the vote in these two bills, in both Houses of Congress, and the following is the result:

For the admission of California in the Senate:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dickinson, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb and Winthrop—33.

NAYS—Messrs. Atchison, Barnwell, Berrien, Butler, Clemens, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Foote, Hunter, King. Mason, Morton, Pratt, Rusk, Sabastian, Soule, Turney and Yulee—19.

Every solitary vote in the negative from the South or slave States. This bill was passed in the Senate 12th August, 1850. (See official proceedings in the *Washington Union*, August 14th 1850.) On the 7th September, 1850, (see same paper of the 8th September 1850) the California Bill passed the House with *fifty-six* votes against all from the South, including the entire delegation from Alabama. There were but *twenty-six* votes from the *slave States* for the bill, viz; five from Maryland, one from Virginia, four from Missouri, seven from Kentucky, and seven from Tennessee—so that it will be seen that there *was not one* vote from a *Southern* State for the bill.

Now for the bill abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia; it passed the Senate 16th September, 1850 (see *Washington Union*, 18th September, 1850) by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Baldwin, Benton, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clark, Clay, Cooper, Davis, Mass., Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglas, Ewing, Felch, Fremont, Greene, Gwin, Hale, Hamilton, Houston, Jones, Norris, Seward, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Whitcomb and Winthrop—33.

NAYS—Atchison, Badger, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Davis, of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Sebastian, Soule, Turney and Yulee—19.

Every solitary vote in the negative from the South or slave States. In the House the bill passed by a vote of 124 to 47—every vote in the negative was from the South; the whole Alabama delegation—with the exception of Mr. Hilliard, who dodged it—voting in the *negative.* Of the 124 in the affirmative, all were from the North except some dozen or so. We have not space at command to give a more extended analysis of the vote, but will do so hereafter. The above, as far as it goes, may be relied on as entirely accurate, being compiled from the *official proceedings* of Congress.

Thus it will be seen that so far from the *South* approving these measures, that it was almost *unanimous against* them in Congress. Let Mr. Clemens be confronted with this record wherever he goes.

Montgomery Adv.

INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY AT WEST POINT.—Captain George W. Cullum, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, has compiled a very elaborate register of the officers and graduates of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, from the commencement of the institution, in March, 1802, to January 1st, 1850. From this register we make an abstract of some interesting particulars respecting this important national establishment, to which, it is generally admitted, the people are largely indebted for much of the military reputation which the American Army has acquired, as well as the scientific knowledge imparted to the numerous corps of engineers employed in civil as well as military service.

The total number of graduates at West Point, from 1802 to 1849, inclusive, were as follows:

Now in service in the army of Marine Corps,	611
Died in the service,	248
Killed in battle	69
Resigned	449
Declined	7
Disbanded	28
Discharged (in 1814,)	1
Dropped	13
Dismissed	18
Cashiered	5
Grand aggregate	1,449

Arms of service into which the graduates of the Military Academy were originally promoted.

Corps of Engineers	89	Mounted Rangers	5
Corps of Topographical Engineers	14	Artillery	573
Ordnance Corps	30	Infantry	586
Light Artillery	49	Rifles	5
Light Dragoons	1	Marines	5
Dragoons	81	Civil Service	1
Mounted Riflemen	9	Graduated and not promoted	1
Total,			1449

*NUMBER OF GRADUATES FROM EACH STATE.

The Cadets at large are nominated by the President of the United States.

Maine,	38	Mississippi,	9
New Hampshire,	38	Louisiana,	10
Vermont,	66	Ohio,	69
Massachusetts,	101	Indiana,	29
Rhode Island,	15	Illinois,	14
Connecticut,	45	Kentucky,	61
New York,	248	Tennessee,	40
New Jersey,	40	Arkansas,	3
Pennsylvania,	137	Missouri,	15
Delaware,	16	Michigan,	9
Maryland,	67	Wisconsin,	1
Virginia,	122	Iowa,	2
North Carolina,	47	Florida,	5
South Carolina,	48	District of Columbia,	45
Georgia,	30	At large	65
Alabama,	14		
Total,			1449

*This shows the State from which Cadets were appointed without reference to the place of their birth.

Professions and Occupations, in which some of the Graduates of the Military Academy have been engaged since leaving the Military Service:

Foreign Ministers,	1	Physicians,	8
Governors of States,	1	Authors,	12
Mayors,	4	Editors,	11
Members of Congress,	8	Artists,	1
Members of State Legislatures,	41	Pres'ts of Rail Roads or Canal Com'nies,	9
Presidential Electors,	2	Ch'f Eng'rs of States,	3
U. S. Civil Officers,	28	Chief Eng'rs of Rail Roads or Canals,	28
State Officers,	28	Civil Engineers,	130
Judges,	6	Merchants,	29
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,	89	Cashiers of Banks,	2
Presidents of Colleges, &c.,	6	Plan'rs and Farmers,	66
Princip'ls of Academies and Schools,	27	Manufacturers,	15
Prof's, Teachers, &c.,	52	Military Storekeepers,	4
Clergymen, including 1 Bishop,	15	Officers in the Volunteer Service,	34
		Officers of Militia,	73

Command of the Military Academy.

INSPECTORS.

(The Chief Engineer is ex-officio Inspector of the Military Academy.)

Gen. Joseph G. Swift, from Feb. 1815 to Nov. 1818.
Col. Walker K. Armistead, from Nov. 1818 to June 1821.
Gen. Alexander Macomb, from June, 1821 to May 1828.
Gen. Charles Gratiot, from May, 1828 to Dec., 1838.
Col. Joseph G. Totton, from Dec., 1838, present.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

[Prior to 1815, the Chief Engineer, by order of the President, directed the entire administration of the Military Academy; but in his absence, his instructions were executed by the senior officer of the Corps of Engineers present for duty, who, according to the law of March 16, 1802, was the Superintendent of the Academy.]

Capt. Alden Partridge, from Jan. 1815, to Nov. 1816.
Gen. Joseph G. Swift, from Nov. 1816, to Jan. 1817.
Capt. Alden Partridge from Jan. 1817, to July 1817.
Maj. Sylvanus Thayer, from July 1817, to July 1833.
Maj. R. E. DeRussey, from July 1833, to Sept. 1838.
Maj. Richard Delafield, from Sept. 1838, to Aug. 1845.
Capt. Henry Brewerton, from August 1845, present.

EXECUTION OF THE COSDEN MURDERERS. Murphy, Taylor and Shelton, convicted of the murder of the Cosden family, in February last, were executed at Chestertown, Maryland, on Friday last. Shelton remained careless and indifferent to the last; Murphy shouted praise to Almighty God, prayed for his wife and children, and persisted in his innocence to the last; Taylor declarnd confidence that the Almighty would take care of him, but wept at the idea of leaving his wife and children.

At 27 minutes past 10 o'clock, the Sheriff, with his assistants, Wm. Parker and John Greenwood, proceeded to adjust the ropes around the neks of the condemned. The cord was so arranged as to allow a fall of the bodies of about six feet. Shelton still preserved his uniform position of down cast eyes, and apparent cold, stupid, insensibility of a hereafter. Murphy and Taylor manifested no great uneasiness, requesting not to be hurt in placing the cord, but were heard to pray after the black cap was drawn down over their faces.

The platform was cleared of all but the prisoners. All was ready for the fatal moment appointed for launching these unfortunate men into eternity. The Sheriff stood with the pully cord in hand; the profoundest silence prevailed in every part of the crowd; and just as Murphy, in his audible prayer, was heard to exclaim, "I am going home," the platform fell on which the condemned stood, and Taylor and Shelton were seen suspended in the air, and passed from time to eternity with scarcely a struggle. The only motion at all perceptible was a muscular movement of Shelton's shoulders; but the knot of the cord around Murphy's neck gave way, and the unfortunate man came down upon the earth almost simultaneously with the clattering timber composing the platform on which they all had stood just an instant previous.

It was an awful scene. The victim bounded about on the ground, and uttered most heart-thrilling moans and cries. There came up a simultaneous melancholy sound from the assembled thousands of people; and an involuntary movement on the part of the crowd to press up, so as to see the unhappy man. But with a word almost perfect order was restored. One sentiment of regret at the untoward accident came from every lip, and a feeling of the profoundest moral character seemed to prevail in every breast.

Murphy was lifted to a chair; the skin of his neck, wherever the cord touched, was cut, and emitted some blood. He asked for water, but he could not pass it down his throat. He soon so far recovered as to talk freely, though he suffered much pain. In the moment of his descent he experienced, in all probability, a pang equal to those who died. The clergy attended him when restored, and he still persisted in his innocence; and also declared his belief of Shelton's innocence.

After the bodies of Taylor and Shelton had hung twenty-seven minutes, they were declared dead, and were lowered into their coffins. There was nothing unusual about the appearance of Shelton. Taylor's neck-bone was broken and his head nearly severed from his body, so deep had the cord entered the flesh.

Murphy was again taken to the scaffold. He still protested his innocence, as also that of Shelton—but said he knew nothing of Taylor. At twenty minutes past 11 o'clock the rope was again put around his neck. He was moaning piteously and praying. The platform fell, and Murphy was a corpse, with but slight shuddering of his body.

Thus ended the sad event.

DEATH OF M. DAGUERRE. The death of the celebrated discoverer of the daguerreotype took place suddenly at Brie, a village near Paris, recently.

SEMI-WEEKLY STANDARD.

The Constitution and the Union of the States: "They must be Preserved."

RALEIGH:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1851.

THE RESULT IN THIS STATE.

The Raleigh Star thus notices the result of the late Congressional elections in this State:

"Notwithstanding the returns received are still very incomplete, we may safely announce the following as the result of the Congressional election held in this State on the 7th instant:

Messrs. Clingman, J. P. Caldwell, Dockery, Morehead, Stanly, and Outlaw—6 Whigs; and Messrs. Venable, Daniel, and Ashe—3 Democrats; thus preserving the same relative strength of parties as in the last Congress.

This result is attributable, in our judgement, to the strength of the Whig party, and not to the state of public opinion on any collateral question growing out of the contest between the North and the South. On that subject the mass of the people of both parties look to the main question; and on *that* they are perfectly sound, and perfectly united. They know their ir rights, and are determined to maintain them at every hazard, as will be seen by their prompt and decisive action, should the law of the last session of Congress upon which one branch of those rights is suspended, be repealed. Though the issues of *Union or disunion, secession or anti-secession*, were raised and urged with great vehemence in the campaign, it could not have been a test vote on either. All declared themselves in favor of the Union *as it is*; whilst but few were in favor of *theoretical* secession, and fewer still (not one perhaps in ten thousand) in favor of *practical* secession. We therefore hail the result as a pure Whig victory; we hail it as a triumph over the arts and tricks of demagogues; and we rejoice in the success of Whig principles as eminently conservative in their nature, tending to preserve the rights and liberties of the people, and to perpetuate the Union as the ark of our political safety."

The Star gave but little if any support to the cause of Southern Rights in the late campaign; and as that paper professes to be for a Constitutional Union, it is naturally solicitous, now that those confirmed Consolidationists, Stanly and Dockery, have been elected, to make it appear that the state of public opinion on the Slavery question has had nothing to do with the contest. That paper claims the result as "a pure Whig victory"; but let us see how that victory has been obtained. In 1846–'47 the Congressional Districts were altered by the Whigs, so as to secure to that party six out of the nine members of Congress from this State; and the basis upon which the Districts were re-arranged was the vote polled in 1844 between Polk and Clay. The vote between Polk and Clay in the Eighth (Stanly's) District was as follows:

	Polk.	Clay.
Wayne,	911	254
Greene,	276	302
Lenoir,	356	225
Jones,	142	203
Craven,	628	654
Carteret,	315	434
Beaufort,	527	932
Pitt,	476	634
Hyde,	164	318
Washington,	124	329
Tyrrell,	92	283
	4,011	4,568
		4,011
Clay's majority,		558

In the Third District (Dockery's) the vote between Polk and Clay was as follows:

	Polk.	Clay.
Lincoln,	1736	790
Mecklenburg,	1201	909
Stanly,	48	530
Cabarrus,	374	718
Montgomery,	139	658
Richmond,	117	802
Anson,	481	1012
Moore,	500	540
	4596	5,959
		5,596
Clay's majority,		1,363

Union County, not mentioned above, voted with Mecklenburg and Anson; and Catawba, which now belongs to the Second District, then voted with Lincoln. So the Star's "pure Whig victory" was won, in the late campaign, as a matter of course. *The cards were all stocked, and the game was decided before it was begun in favor of the Whigs.*

But the Democrats have cut down the majorities in both these Districts considerably, and thus, instead of losing, they have really *gained* in the contest. And though defeated, they can boast in behalf of their principles that they have put their opponents to the most desperate efforts to maintain their places in Districts deliberately arranged against them, and *intended* to secure "pure Whig victories" by overwhelming majorities. What will the Star say to this view of the matter?

We are glad the Star has admitted that there are but few if any *practical* Secessionists in this State; but that paper would have served the cause of justice and fair-dealing much more effectually, if it had made this admission before the election.

The Star speaks of "Whig principles." Will that paper be kind enough to tell us what it means by the use of that term? "Whig principles"—*what* are they? *Where* are they?

MESSRS. ERWIN AND BAXTER.

The last Asheville News says: "We hope that those papers which have copied the account given by the Mountain Banner of the difficulty between Col. Baxter and ourself, will do us the justice to notice the true statement of the affair, which we publish to-day."

Having published the account of the duel between these gentlemen, from the Mountain Banner, we now—as a simple act of justice towards Mr. Erwin, one of the Editors of the News—copy into our paper the material portions of his account of the unfortunate affair. The reader will find Mr. Erwin's statement, together with a letter from J. W. Woodfin, Esq., in another column.

We congratulate the Register, Messrs. Badger and Stanly, and the balance of the Consolidation leaders, upon the triumphant re-election of Thomas L. Clingman to Congress. These leaders left no means untried to defeat him, but he has come out of the contest with increased majorities.

Our prediction has been verified. Col. Gaither has been so badly defeated that we have no doubt he is tempted to deny he was a candidate.

As a general rule, it has been death political to any North Carolina Whig to take a decided stand for Southern Rights; but Mr. Clingman has proved himself an exception to this rule, in the strongest Whig District in the State. Planting himself on the good old Republican platform of the rights of the States, and of the Union according to the Constitution, he has routed his enemies and rolled the tide of defeat upon them from Rutherford to Cherokee.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

We present below, in regular order, the vote polled in this State on the 7th instant, for members of Congress, as far as received up to the time of going to press.

FIRST DISTRICT.

In this District the candidates were Hon. Thomas L. Clingman, Southern Rights Whig, and Col. R. S. Gaither, Consolidation Whig:

	Clingman.	Gaither.
Buncombe,	824 maj.	
Cherokee,		
Macon,		
Haywood,		
Henderson,	567	340
Rutherford,	981	247
Burke,	226 maj.	
Yancy,		
Cleaveland,	540	186
McDowell,	306 maj.	
Caldwell,		

Mr. Clingman is re-elected by an immense majority. Buncombe, the County of his residence, has given him a magnificent majority. People have been in the habit, for years past, of "speaking for Buncombe," but Buncombe now speaks for herself.

SECOND DISTRICT.

In this District the Hon. J. P. Caldwell, Consolidation Whig, has been re-elected without opposition.

THIRD DISTRICT.

In this District the candidates were the Hon. Green W. Caldwell, Southern Rights Democrat, and Gen. Alfred Dockery, Consolidation Whig:

	1849.		1851.	
	Debersy, W. Caldwell, D.		Caldwell, D.	Dockery, W.
Lincoln and Gaston,	432	1165	1181	396
Mecklenburg and Union,	617	1139	1368	669
Stanly,	695	99	54	769
Cabarrus,	690	511	373	764
Montgomery,	418	176		
Richmond,	492	134	189	601
Anson,	1020	538	498	1107
Moore,	535	537	426	466
	4,899	4,299		
	4,299			
Deberry's maj, 600				

Dockery's majority thus far is 683. If the vote of Montgomery should come in as it did two years since his majority will be 925. But it is rumored that he has gained in that County, and his majority, therefore, will be about 1,000.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

In this District James T. Morehead, Esq., of Guilford, Consolidation Whig, has been elected without opposition. The race is said to have been a "monstrous slow" one.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

In this District the Hon. A. W. Venable, Southern Rights Democrat, has been re-elected over the Hon. Calvin Graves, who was voted for by the Whigs as a "Union" candidate:

	Venable.	Graves.
Orange,	670	709
Alamance,	588	427
Caswell,	904	144
Granville,	265 maj.	
Chatham,		212 maj.
Person,	300 maj.	
	2,727	1,492
	1,492	
Venable's maj.	1,235	

Mr. Venable has been nobly sustained by his constituents, and Caswell, especially, has given him a glorious vote.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

In this District the Hon. J. R. J. Daniel, Southern Rights Democrat

PURPLE STRAW WHEAT.

A very intelligent gentleman of Chatham County, who noticed our recent statement of the large yield of purple straw wheat on the farm of Mr. Holloway of this County, has written us the following letter, which we take the liberty of laying before our readers:

CHATHAM, August 11, 1851.

To the Editor of the Standard.

SIR: Eight years ago I introduced the early purple straw wheat into this State from western Virginia, and let John Hayes, of your county, have a bushel or so, from which, no doubt, that neighborhood has become stocked; and I dare say Mr. Holloway's wheat, of which you speak in the last Standard, is of the same origin. It is the most productive wheat I know, when well cultivated in good land. Mine became infected with the rot in my absence, and my wheat has been injuaed for two years by it. Hearing that *blue stone* was a remedy for this disease in wheat, I caused a bushel and a peck to be soaked for 12 hours in a strong solution of blue stone, and sowed it on one acre. It came in without a head of smut, and yielded me 28 bushels. I considered it the best wheat I ever saw grow in this country, for I think the true test of good wheat is the quantity produced to the acre. But what I consider valuable and worthy to be known, is that blue stone proved a remedy for this most detestable disease in wheat. My other purple straw, taken from the same box and managed otherwise, was so injured by it that I considered it a failure. This single acre was the best wheat sown, and therefore makes the experiment the more reliable.

Yours truly, A. R.

We have frequently heard the blue-stone spoken of as a remedy for the smut and rot in wheat, and we are glad to have it in our power to state that this remedy has been applied by our Correspondent, and has proved successful.

The wheat crop of the present year is superior to any for years past, both in the quantity produced and in the quality of the article.

The charge, so industriously circulated in this State by the Consolidation leaders, during the late campaign, that the Democrats are Disunionists, is unfounded and false; and these leaders knew this charge to be so when they made it.

High times, indeed, when a citizen cannot defend the Constitution and speak out for the rights of his native land, without being charged with a disposition to break up and destroy the Union and the government of the country!

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Old Point under date the 11th instant, says Gen. Scott and Suite will remain at Old Point until to-day, when he will proceed with an excursion party to Nag's Head, in this State. The party will travel the Seaboard and Roanoke Railway to the Blackwater river, and thence by steamboat down the Chowan river and Albemarle Sound, making a distance of some 250 miles. Quite a number of distinguished gentlemen have been invited to participate in this excursion.

CUBA. A telegraphic dispatch from Boston to the Washington Republic, dated August 11, says "by an arrival here to-day, we have dates from Cienfuegos to the 18th July. All was then quiet, and there were no indications of alarm."

FAMINE APPREHENDED. The West Alabamian published at Carrollton, Pickens county, Ala. says that the drought in that section of the State is unparalleled, and that apprehensions are entertained of a famine in consequence of it. A public meeting has been called to take the subject into consideration.

President Fillmore arrived at the White Sulphur, Va. Springs, on Tuesday last. The South Carolinians who were present, refused to unite with the visiters in extending a welcome to him.

TENNESSEE. William B. Campbell, the Whig candidate, is elected, it is stated, Governor of Tennessee, over Gov. Trousdale. We doubt the statement. Tennessee voted on the 7th instant.

The New Orleans Delta has recently changed hands, Maj. Heiss, formerly of the Washington Union having purchased the entire establishment.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

MORGANTON, August 8, 1851.

"The turn out in Burke was unusually small—only some 700 votes polled, yet Clingman's majority is 250 or thereabouts.

Although Clingman's majority is large for so small a vote, yet it is hardly fair evidence of the popular feeling in the County; for I assure you Col. Gaither received many votes from those opposed to him politically, but who voted for him from personal considerations altogether. Besides, they were satisfied it would be no fight at all; but with the personal popularity which is freely conceded to the Colonel, is it not strange that he has failed to carry his own County? And is it not stranger still that he should have failed to get a majority at any one precinct in his own County?

We have just heard from three precincts in McDowell, at which Clingman's majority is upwards of 200 votes.

I will not be surprised if Clingman's majority, east of the mountains, should run up to 2,000; and I believe it is expected that he will have at least this majority west of the Blue Ridge. "Glory enough for one day."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

OXFORD, August 8th, 1851.

"We have just passed through a well fought battle, and come out 265 votes ahead for Venable. Yes, Venable *is* victorious, notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions to defeat *the* invincible man of the South. I send you one of the Graves Tickets, as a great curiosity, concocted by the Federal leaders to catch the uninformed. Three cheers for Venable, the Constitution, and Southern Rights!"

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

TRENTON, Aug 9, 1851.

"I send you the official vote of Jones county for Congress, as follows:

Stanly,	210
Ruffin,	202
Stanly's majority,	8

Jones has done nobly. We have gained 20 votes over Stanly and Lane's vote, and 31 over the Reid and Manly vote. Hurrah for Ruffin! Three cheers for little Jones!"

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

HENDERSON, 8th August, 1851.

"We have fought the battle, and the day is ours. Here is the vote:

T. L. Clingman,	567
B. S. Gaither,	340
Clingman's majority,	227

Clingman will defeat his opponent by at least 1,500 majority."

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated

MORGANTON, 8th August, 1851.

"Southern Rights triumphant in Burke! Clingman's majority in this County is 226. Col. Gaither was in the County, and notwithstanding his presence and the efforts of his friends, he was beaten at every precinct in the County.

The Republican majorities in the Counties of Burke and McDowell will be upwards of 500; and the majority in the District will exceed 3,000. The Republicans of this District have cause for rejoicing at a victory so signal and glorious; and I regret that sufficient time is not allowed me to commend in appropriate terms the noble and manly position which the "Western Reserve" has assumed, in the maintenance of Southern rights and the support of Republican principles."

JUDGE SEAWELL.

The following is going the rounds of the public prints as a specimen of the manner in which the Rev. Mr. Brownlow, Editor of the Knoxville Whig, disposes of his enemies: It is in answer to the charge that he had once been convicted of a libel. He explains the circumstances of the trial, the action being an indictment for a libel upon an old Baptist preacher. He admits that the court fined him $5, refusing to allow him to prove the truth of the charge in justification. He thus disposes of the judge, the jury, and the prosecutor:

"A few general remarks in conclusion. Soon after that decision, Judge Seawell became a perfect vagabond—was reduced to abject poverty—died in Raleigh in a drunken fit of debauch, and went to his own place! Soon after this, the old swindling Parson removed to Georgia—married a widow for her property—fell from grace, (if he ever had any,) and died a wretched and raving maniac—and ere this time, has met his old brother of the Bench, far down in the 'sunny south.' The Attorney General who sent the bill of indictment before the Grand Jury, was since disgraced, in an 'affair of honor,' with a high-minded gentleman. One of the jurors died drunk in the woods, and hurried off to join the Judge and Parson where 'parting is no more.' Another of these jurors was afterwards sent to the penitentiary of this State, from Monroe county, for three years, for breaking into a store after night! A third left Carolina to avoid a prosecution for *forgery*—while another left that State to avoid an indictment for perjury. The *remnant* of these jurors we have not heard from for several years, but the probability is, the devil has those of them who have departed this life, while the living ones are likely in some State prison! This is what the Scriptures would call living to see one's enemies put under his feet!"

It is due to the memory of Judge Seawell, to state for the information of those papers abroad who have copied the above article, (and they will certainly, in justice, publish this refutation) that so far as that distinguished Jurist is concerned, it is totally destitute of foundation in every particular. Judge Seawell maintained his high and elevated position in society, with a sufficiency of this world's goods for a comfortable independence, to the day of his death, and died, at his delightful residence near this city, of the Bilious Fever, which he contracted while engaged in the faithful and able discharge of his high public duties, on his Judicial Circuit. The Editor of the Whig has been most egregiously imposed upon and misinformed in regard to the end of Judge Seawell, has done rank injustice to the honorabla dead, and greatly outraged his surviving family and his country, by whom his memory and character are highly and proudly cherished; and a sense of duty will surely lead him, as it would all honorable and high-minded men, to make prompt and ample reparation.

Raleigh Star.

The above, from the Star, needs no endorsement in this community, where Judge Seawell spent the greater portion of his life. Brownlow's remarks in relation to that distinguished man are slanderous, and utterly destitute of foundation.

[Telegraphed for the Charleston Mercury]

MONTGOMERY, Ala., August 11.

The Tuscaloosa Monitor (whig) admits the election of Erwin to Congres. His reported majority is 430. The result in Hubbard's district is doubtful. The contest is close, but the chances are in favor of Hubbard.

We cannot classify the Legislature, but the Union men claim a majority. As in many of the counties the question was not made, there is no data to make up an opinion. We think the Union men have it.

The Baltimore Sun of Wednesday last, contains a telegraphic despatch, dated Montgomery, August 9, which says "Benjamin G. Shields, the Union candidate for Governor, has been elected over Henry W. Collier, Secessionist." Mr. Collier is the incumbent. We do not credit this statement in the Sun.

THE RESULT. We have a word or two to say about the result in this District, but shall await the receipt of full returns before we say it. In the mean time we refer the reader to the column containing the returns as far as heard from. A cursory examination impresses us with a faint idea that Stanly has again baen chosen to misrepresent this District.

In Wayne, Lenoir, Green, Pitt, and Craven, Col. Ruffin has done well, receiving a large vote, and making a gain over Mr. Lane's majorities, two years ago, except in Craven. The Democrocy in these counties, and in fact even in Beaufort too, have stood up manfully. We feel especially gratified at the result in Wayne, and more particularly with the highly flattering vote Col. Ruffin received in his own precinct—Goldsboro'. It speaks loudly of the high estimation in which he is held by his immediate neighbors.

But we will not make any comment to-day; we shall do that at our leisure. *Golds. Rep. & Pat.*

CORRECTION. In our issue of the 7th instant, we noticed that Warren Winslow, Esq., of Fayetteville, was in the field in the Wilmington District in opposition to Mr. Ashe. We noticed it only as a rumor, without intending to do that gentleman any injustice, or to place him in a false position. We learn with regret that it has been so construed. We believed at the time, that if a movement was on foot in the Wilmington District against Mr. Ashe, Mr. Winslow was no party to it, and we are glad to know that such is the fact. In a note dated the 8th inst., addressed to us respecting the paragraph in the *Republican & Patriot* by Mr. Winslow, he says: "If I have received a vote in the District, it is without my knowledge, and certainly no one can be found to say that it was with my consent, or at my instance." Mr. Winslow is a Democrat in whom we repose implicit confidence, and whom we deem incapable of any clandestine movement to distract the party.

Golds. Rep. & Patriot.

DAILY MAIL FROM RALEIGH. A petition to the Post Master General is being signed, we understand, by the citizens of Raleigh to establish a daily Mail between that city and Goldsborough. A petition, having the furtherance of the same object in view, is in the hands of Mr. John B. Griswold, to which the signatures of the citizens of this place will be solicited. We hope that the application will be successful. The establishment of a daily Mail between this point and the Capital of the State, will contribute largely to our own convenience, and very much to that of many of our citizens. Raleigh is even more interested in a daily line than Goldsborough. We hope that the petition will be generally signed by our citizens. *Golds. Rep. & Patriot.*

DISUNIONISTS. There are two classes of disunionists, namely, they who seek the overthrow of the Federal Government, and they who conspire the subversion of the *sovereignty* of the *States*. And the latter are the more dangerous enemies of the Union; for the State governments being weaker than the Federal government, are less capable of repulsing assaults upon their sovereignty. The confederacy is equally at an end, whether it be consolidated by the destruction of the centrifugal force, or precipitated into chaos and anarchy, by the destruction of its centripetal tendency. *Petersburg Dem.*

ALABAMA ELECTION. In the first Congressional district, the majority of Bragg, the Southern Rights candidate, is about 2,000.

In the Second district, Abercrombie's (Submissionist) majority is 1,121.

In the Third district, Harris (Southern Rights) is elected by 543 majority.

In the Fourth district, Erwin (Southern Rights) is elected by 430 majority.

We have nothing reliable from the other three districts. *Charleston Mercury of Tuesday last.*

THE CUBA AUXILIARIES. We learn from the New Orleans Picayune of Tuesday, that the steam ship Pamporo which left that city yesterday week, took five hundred men, under Gen. Lopez, all well provided with munitions, including a full battery of artillery. These emigrants, says the Picayune, will no doubt be well received by the Creoles in Cuba, and if they determine to organize as a military force, and take a hand in the fray, we have no doubt they will be very effective in the cause.

Chas. Courier of Monday last.

An editor out "West," says that he hoped to be able to present a marriage and a death as original matter for his columns; but a thaw broke up the wedding, and the doctor fell sick, so the patient recovered.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

Arrival of the steamer Arctic—Four days later from Europe—Advance in Cotton—Breadstuffs unchanged.

NEW YORK, Augr 11—11 a. m. The steamship Arctic has arrived, bringing 36 passengers and Liverpool dates to the 30th. She experienced very heavy northwest and southwest gales on the passage.

The Africa arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 26th, and the Baltic on the 29th.

General News.

In the House of Commons Russell's motion excluding Salomons from his seat has been sustained by 85 majority.

Mr. Swift, Romanist, has been elected sheriff of London.

The reported discovery of four bodies of the Franklin party, by the crew of the Hull whaleship, is generally credited in England.

Parliament will close between the 10th and 15th of August.

The shilling visiters to the exhibition continue to increase.

The overland mail from India has arrived with Calcutta dates to the 12th, but brings no news.

The Irish Catholic clergy are addressing earnest appeals from the pulpit in favor of Lord Arundell as a candidate for Limerick.

FRANCE. The Assembly has decided to adjourn from the 10th of August to the 20th of October. The ministerial budget reports a deficiency for the current year of 59,000,000 francs.

The ejection of the officers of the Inquisition at Rome from their quarters by the French military authorities, to make way for fresh arrivals of troops, has caused serious discontent.

Emile Girardin has become a convert to peace doctrines.

Additional by the Arctic.

The India mail brings intelligence that the ship Ariel, from Jedda, with four hundred pilgrims for Bombay, was wrecked on the 12th of June, on Canary Island, and over one hundred lives were lost.

ITALY. Redetzky issued a proclamation alleging that fresh attempts at insurrection were making, and that vigorous measures were adopted for its suppression. Italy was again declared under martial law. Mazzini issued an address calling on the friends of liberty to prepare for Italy's regeneration.

The Rothschilds have taken the new Austrian loan.

A great fire occurred at Constantinople on the 12th of July, destroying one hundred and forty buildings.

MARKETS. LIVERPOOL, July 30. The sales of cotton on Saturday, Monday, and yesterday amounted to 32,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 12,000. Prices have advanced ⅛d. Fair Orleans, 5⅜; fair upland and Mobile, 5¼.

Baltimore flour, 21s. 1d. a 21s. 6d. White corn, 28s. a 29s.; yellow, 27s. a 27s. 6d. New York flour better—State brands $3 87 a $4 06. Grain unchanged. Cotton firmer.

Provisions are in fair demand at former rates.

Coffee is inactive, but prices are not given. Sugar is steady. Tea has slightly declined. A large business is doing in molasses. Rice is neglected.

The London money market is a shade better. Consols closed at 96⅜ a 96½. American stocks steady.

Trade in Mancester is more active, but prices favor buyers.

By the arrival of the steamship Africa we have four days later intelligence from Europe, and Liverpool dates to 2d August.

Middling qualities of Cotton had advanced one-eighth of a penny, and the sales of the week had been 70,000 bales.

Breadstuffs were quiet, and prices generally a shade lower.

The political news is not important.

[Telegraphed for the Washington Union.]

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

LOUISVILLE, August 9. Additional returns received leave no doubt of the election of L. W. Powell (dem.) as governor, and J. B. Thompson (whig) as lieutenant governor, who runs far ahead. Both the whig and democratic vote has fallen off very largely this year—particularly the whig vote. Returns from twenty counties show Dixon's loss to be 3,241 from the vote for Governor Crittenden. In the same counties Cassius M. Clay received 449 votes. Crittenden's (whig) majority in the State was 8,448.

The following are the authentic returns of the congressional election:

1st district,	Linn Boyd,	(dem.)
2d "	Benjamin E. Grey,	(ind. whig.)
3d "	Presley Ewing,	(whig.)
4th "	Wm. T. Wood,	(whig.)
5th "	James Stone,	(dem.)
6th "	Addison White,	(whig.)
7th "	Humphrey Marshall,	(whig.)
8th "	F. C. Breckenridge,	(dem.)
9th "	John C. Mason,	(dem.)
10th "	R. H. Stanton,	(dem.)

Making the next delegation stand 5 whigs and 5 democrats. Both branches of the legislature are whig. Last Congress, 6 whigs and 4 democrats.

Alabama Election.

MOBILE, August 6. Bragg (dem.) has a majority for Congress in Mobile county of 453; in the whole district he has 700 over Charles C. Langdon, whig candidate.

Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 6. The returns are not yet all in. Gamble, Nanton, and Rayland are elected to the supreme court—Hamilton, circuit court, by about 200 majority—Treat by 800 majority—Colt to criminal court. Calvin is probably elected law commissioner.

From the New York Herald.

Kentucky Election.—The Ashland or Lexington District Democratic.

This district, which so long was represented by Henry Clay in Congress, has, for the first time, now elected a democrat, (John C. Breckenridge,) who is represented as a gentleman of splendid talents and estimable private character. This gave him a great advantage in popularity over Leslie Combs, the whig candidate, who, although he has never been a member of Congress, is considered a hackneyed and worn-out politician, however much he is esteemed in private life. The Louisville Journal (whig) says:

"We suppose the democrats must be almost as much astonished as the whigs at seeing Mr. Breckenridge (democrat) elected over Gen. Combs, in the Lexington district, by a majority of about 500. Gen. Combs was personally disliked by many of the whigs, and Mr. Breckenridge is personally popular with all parties."

This congressional district, when represented by Mr. Clay, was composed of the counties of Clark, Fayette, and Woodford. In 1831, Franklin county was added to the district; and since 1842 it has consisted of Fayette, Bourbon, Franklin, Woodford, Jessamine, Owen, and Scott—Clark county being transferred to another district.

In 1825 Mr. Clay, being appointed Secretary of State, was succeeded, as representative for the district, by Judge Clark, a personal friend of Mr. Clay, who being elected by a majority of 975, it was considered by this test that the people of Mr. Clay's district approved of his course in voting for John Quincy Adams as President of the United States.

The following is the succession of representatives from the Ashland district:

Years.	Representatives.
1811–14	Henry Clay.
1815–21	do.
1823–25	do.
1825–26	James Clark.
1826–31	do.
1831–37	Chilton Allan.
1837–41	Richard Hawes.
1841–43	Thomas F. Marshall.
1843–47	Garret Davis.
1847–51	Charles S. Morehead.
1851–53	John C. Breckenridge.

Garret Davis represented another district—the 12th—from 1839 to 1843; but the county of his residence (Bourbon) was transferred to the 8th or Ashland district in 1842, and he was chosen by the whigs to succeed Thomas F. Marshall, who had proved rather a wayward whig.

MAIL ROBBERY. Intelligence has reached Richmond, Va., that a mail bag had been found in the woods, near the junction of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, N. C., with letters which had been mailed at Charleston, for points north of that place, taken out and broken open. The bag is supposed to have been stolen on Sunday night; but what is the loss is not yet known. *Norfolk Beacon, Aug. 11.*

From the New York Express.

Boundaries of the United States, as fixed by the Treaty of Nov. 3, 1783.

It may be observed that the boundaries of the United States remained unchanged from what they were fixed by the treaty of the 3d of November, 1783, in 1793, and the parts were at the latter date as follows:

Commencing at the northeast angle of Maine, and thence along the eastern border of the then Territory of the Atlantic ocean,	250
Thence, by general courses, diregarding incurves, along the Atlantic ocean, from Passamaquoddy bay to St. Croix river,	1,400
Thence along the southern boundary to the Mississippi river,	650
Western boundary, along the Mississippi, &c., to the northwest angle,	1,400
And thence along the inflexions of the northern boundary to the northeast angle of Maine,	1,800
Entire boundary, in 1793, miles,	5,500

Note.—Rejecting minor numbers, geographers, after the ratification of the treaty of 1783, estimated with sufficient accuracy the area within this perimeter at one million of square miles. The subsequent acquisition of Louisiana, Florida, and the great intermediate space westward of Louisiana to the Pacific ocean, gave to the United States its existing limits, as shown in the annexed table:

TABLE OF EXISTING BOUNDARIES, COMMENCING AT THE MOUTH OF ST. CROIX RIVER.

From the mouth of St. Croix river, along the Atlantic ocean to Florida Point,	400
From Florida Point along the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Mississippi river,	900
From the mouth of the Mississippi to that of the Rio Grande,	700
Thence along southwestern border from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the Pacific ocean at San Diego,	1,400
Thence along the Pacific ocean to the Straights of St. Jean de Fuca,	1,300
Thence eastward along north latitude 49° to Lake of the Woods,	1,300
Thence along former northern or Canadian,	1,800
And thence along the Atlantic ocean to the mouth of St. Croix river,	1,650
Entire existing boundary in 1851,	9,450

We find that by these tabular elements the present aggregate of outline exceeds the former, as they existed in 1793, not materially differing from two to one. The most important contrast is not, however, in the outline, but in relative contents. One million of square miles demand, if laid down in a square, *one thousand miles*, each side. But if the sides are doubled, the quantity is quadrupled. Estimated by the comparative Rhumbs, the joint surface added to the territory of the United States since 1793 rather exceeds two millions of square miles. It is, therefore, safe to allow, that within the existing perimeter of the United States there are three millions of square miles. Therefore, while the outline has nearly doubled, the contents have trebled.

It may, indeed ought to be, observed that the maritime outlines, as given in the tables herewith included, are general distances, and irrespective of the inner curves of bays or inlets. Of the whole aggregate, 4,700 miles are along maritime coasts, to which, if due allowance is made for inland curves, the entire outline would exceed eleven thousand miles, with the Atlantic border facing Europe and Africa, and the Pacific coast fronting eastern Asia. Neither recorded history or existing national limits present a parallel. WILLIAM DARBY.

Washington, July 22.

The above, furnished by Mr. Darby, an old geographer and statistician, of Washington, for the Express, gives the reader hardly a fair outline of the extenaion of the boundaries of the country. It is certain, however, that the 5,500 miles of boundary in November, 1793, the date of the laying of the cornerstone of the old Capitol, by George Washington, have grown under the acquisitions of fifty-eight years, (to the laying of the corner-stone of the newer extended Capitol, by President Fillmore,) to 9,450 miles. This is the extended boundary, without the indentations of rivers, bays, coves, inlets, which would many times multiply these nine or ten thousand miles.

We have no doubt that the example of a growth like this is without a parallel. The extended ocean front on the Atlantic and Pacific, with the vast land area between, alone can give the reader any thing like a just magnitude of the territorial possessions of the country. And yet there are multitudes dissatisfied, and who, in all these vast possessions, fail to see

"Ample room and verge enough"

to contain their boundless anticipations. Canada is looked to with greedy eyes by some of the North and Cuba by others at the South and North both. Some want Lower California, and are ready to seize it *vi et armis*. Others look with longing eyes on the South American States; and there are but few who do not expect the coming of that day when this nation shall exclaim, in all the fullness of an actual possession—

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers,
The whole boundless continent is ours."

[From the New York Express, August 11.]

LATEST FROM THE CUBAN INVADERS.

Rendezvousing among the Florida Reefs—Sailing of two Steamers, with one thousand to twelve handred men, for Cuba.

ORANGE KEY, Bahama Banks, Aug. 1, 1851.

Two small steamboats from New Orleans, with from one thousand to twelve hundred men on board, anchored in Los Mimbros roads last evening, and after stopping for about two hours, passed this place, steering E. S. E. It is well known here that the Cubans have purchased steamers, and that those on board formed the auxiliary force expected by the patriots from the United States. It is impossible to conjecture the cause of so many small craft, with such able-bodied crews, assembling along the Reef and among the innumerable islands, unless that which excites the public mind in regard to the political movements now transpiring in Cuba.

The destination of the steamers and the flotilla in this archipelago is unquestionably the bay of Nuevitas, which is the entrance to Puerto Principe, the river emptying into the bay running into the interior of the town of Principe. The approach to the bay of Nuevitas by troops must be made by sea from Havana, and not an oyster boat can now move in these waters unknown to the invaders. At Puerto Principe, or on the opposite side of the island, and equi-distant, are the town and river of St. Cruz, which is accessible to small vessels of war, and, to a certainty, at one of these points will the men from the Reef and from the steamers effect a landing.

The white population of Cuba does not reach 600,000, and the free colored and slave as many. The Creole whites are 140,000 and the free colored 40,000 equal to 180,000, all of whom are capable of bearing arms, and favorable, it is said, to the revolution. Opposed to this force are 20,000 Spaniards belonging to the island, and 23,000 Spanish troops.

The next intelligence will be decisive, and will declare to the world that Cuba has severed the link that connected her with Spain, or riveted it more firmly, to endure for ages.

Yours, very truly, &c., &c.,
J. THOMPSON WYLDE,

A correspondence of the Augusta Vindicator nominates Thomas Ritchie, Esq., as the next Governor. Mr. Ritchie is a particular favorite with the Democrats of Augusta county. In 1847 or '48, he was recommended by them as a suitable candidate for the Vice Presidency. *Richmond Republican.*

The Staunton Vindicator brings forward the name of Thomas Ritchie as the Democratic candidate for Governor. It would be a glorious thing to elect the old veteran, and it would do our heart good to vote for him, but as he has not resided in the Commonwealth for the last five years he will be ineligible.

Charlottesville Jeffersonian.

The nominee, we are sure, is not the less a Virginian at heart by reason of his non-residence, and will appreciate the warm friendship of his ancient and tried friends in Augusta none the less sensibly, because of his inelligibility to the high honor they would confer upon him. *Rich. Enq.*

A clergyman in New Orleans writes thus to a friend in Boston:

"The anti-slavery folly in the North has so affected Southern minds, that they will have none of your preachers or periodicals. The injury done by abolitionism is inconceivable. I used to think that prominent agents in this fanaticism were honest; but I observed with horror that they persuaded the slave Sims to *perjure* himself, by swearing that he had never been in bondage."

Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, August 13, 1851.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee on behalf of the subscribers to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, it appearing that stock to the amount of nearly three hundred thousand dollars had been taken, and being assured that subscriptions to that amount would certainly be taken, with the view of raising the remaining hundred thousand dollars necessary to secure the charter, the Committee recommend that subscription books be opened with the understanding that the subscribers to this portion of the stock can be relieved, in whole or in part, should they desire it, in the purchase of the iron, for which, as the Committee are advised, a favorable contract can be made.

And under the belief that the whole of the stock will, to a certainty, be subscribed, the Committee have appointed a general meeting, to be held at Warrenton, on Friday, the 12th September, when it is expected the Company will be organized.

By order, R. M. SAUNDERS, *Chairman.*

THE CASE OF JOHN DAY—A VERDICT. It will be recollected that the indictment upon which John Day was arraigned, on the 21st of July, contained two counts, the first charging him with having, on the 12th day of May, 1851, wilfully, deliberately, and with malice aforethought, killed and murdered Catharine Virginia Day, by means of a leaden bullet discharged from a pistol fired by the said John Day; the said leaden bullet having entered the left side of C. V. Day, between the eighth and ninth ribs, causing a wound ten inches in depth and a half inch in breadth, of which wound she died within forty minutes. The second count varied from the first only in that the pistol was described as a revolver, and that the wound was inflicted by a bullet discharged from one of the barrels of the same, and that it entered her left side between two of her ribs, causing her death, &c.

The trial, it is known, occupied two weeks—the court sitting, on an average, seven hours a day.

From the 4th instant, when the case was given to the jury, until the 9th, the utmost anxiety was manifested on the part of the community to learn the result of their deliberations.

The Court met on Saturday morning, at ten o'clock; but the jury, according to the report which was made to the Judge, being "as far off as ever from making up a verdict," an adjournment took place until six o'clock in the evening. In the mean time, however, the jury agreed upon a verdict; and on the reopening of the court, at the last named hour, the Judge sent for the prisoner, who a short time afterwards entered, in the custody of Mr. Wright, the jailer, and officer Coxe.

There were present the District Attorney, and Mr. Morgan, (one of the counsel for the prisoner,) and not more than twenty persons as spectators.

The jury came down from their chamber, in which they had been confined for five days and nights, and took their seats. We never saw men with more solemn countenances, which indicated the nature of the verdict upon which they had agreed. The prisoner in the dock was evidently impressed with the scene before him, and seemed to anticipate the awful verdict. The profound silence was broken by the clerk, who called the roll, and the jurors answered to their names, as follows: Notley L. Adams, Edmund Bradford, Samuel Wardell, John B. Scrivener, Charles Mann, John A. Ruff, Eugene Laporte, Charles Turner, Thomas J. Williams, Charles F. Lowrey, Elijah P. Taylor, and Lewis Wright.

The Clerk.—Gentlemen, have you agreed upon your verdict?

Mr. Wardell, the foreman, (in a tremulous tone.) —We have.

The Clerk.—Stand up, John Day. Gentlemen, look upon the prisoner at the bar. Do you find him guilty as indicted, or not guilty?

Mr. Wardell.—Guilty.

The Clerk —Gentlemen of the jury, hearken to the verdict. Your foreman says that you find John Day, the prisoner at the bar, guilty as indicted, and so you all say.

The verdict was then recorded.

The prisoner sat down, much agitated, more so than on any former occasion.

The Court.—Gentlemen of the jury, you are discharged, finally.

Mr. Morgan moved that a new trial be granted to the prisoner. He would not now state the grounds, but would file the reasons hereafter. And he embraced the opportunity to remark, that the motion was not made on frivolous grounds; and that, when the reasons shall be placed on record, there would not be the slightest doubt that it would appear to the satisfaction of every man that a new trial should be granted. This was all he had now to say.

The Court observed that the reasons ought to be filed at an early day, so that the District Attorney might have an opportunity of seeing them.

An understanding was then entered into that Mr. Morgan should file his reasons and affidavits within four days, and that the District Attorney should have until Monday next to prepare to meet them.

The Court returned the thanks of the court and the county to the jury for their attention to the subjects confided to them during the term; and

Mr. Fendall expressed his regret that circumstances had required their confinement for so long a time.

We learn that the reason for Mr. Morgan's motion for a new trial is, that Mr. N. L. Adams is represented to have expressed a decided opinion adverse to the prisoner before he was sworn as a juror.

The prisoner was remanded and placed in irons, with a strong guard over him. *Wash. Rep.*

A GREAT CHEESE MILL. The St. Louis Reveille tells of an extensive cheese manufactory in Tennessee. Some idea of its magnitude may be gathered from the following conversation:

Two men were seated at a table in Nashville, drinking ale and eating crackers and cheese. Their conversation at length turned upon large cheeses.

'That was a very large cheese presented to Andrew Jackson,' said one.

'Yes, it weighed nine hundred pounds and upwards,' answered the other.

A young gentleman who was sitting reading a newspaper in the same room, inquired—

'How much did you say, sir?'

'Nine hundred and upwards,' answered the other.

'That is about half as large as some that my father makes in this country,' was the young man's reply; 'his cheeses generally average two thousand pounds.'

'Two thousand pounds!' exclaimed the strangers, in perfect astonishment. 'Why, how does he manage a dairy capable of manufacturing such an enormous cheese?' inquired both almost simultaneously.

'Very easy,' replied the young man? 'he has an extensive trough, leading down the side of a large hill on his place, and half down there is an immense vat; the cows are milked in the trough, and the same runs into this reservoir about middle way on the side of the hill.'

Leaving the two strangers to digest this description, the young man coolly laid down the newspaper and walked off. Presently the landlord stepped in.

'Do you know that young man who left the room a few minutes since?' inquired one of the strangers.

'Yes, sir,' said the landlord; 'he is the son of a dairy owner in this country.'

'What is his character for truth and veracity?' inquired the strangers.

'I never heard it doubted,' replied the landlord.

'My reason for asking you' said the stranger, 'is that he had been telling us his father manufactures cheeses at his dairy, in this county, which average two thousand pounds.'

'I don't know anything about the weight of his cheese,' answered the landlord, 'but I know that his father runs, at the bottom of the hill, two saw mills, which are driven the whole year round by the whey which runs from his cheese press.'

'Will you be so kind as to order our horses?' quietly remarked the travellers.

Hon. James M. Mason, United States Senator from Virginia, and the author of the Fugitive Slave law, recently visited Upper and Lower Canada; and being at Toronto while the Provincial Parliament was in session, received flattering attentions from the Governor-General, Lord Elgin, and the members of Parliament. Senator Mason returned home, through this city, a few days since, but stopped only a few hours. Mr. M. is a grand-son of the celebrated George Mason, who was foremost in the abolition of the African slave trade, in the early history of the country, and is himself one of the ablest men of the South. *N. Y. Herald.*

CONSUMPTION OF COTTON IN THE UNITED STATES. The quantity of cotton consumed in the United States in 1850 was reported at 595,269 bales, which, at 400 lbs. gives 237,307,600 lbs. or very nearly the quantity consumed in Great Britain in 1839. Under the protective system, at the usual estimate of three yards to the pound, the produce in the two countries, with the quantity exported, will stand thus:

	Pounds consumed.	Equal to yards.	Yards exported.
England, 1839	259,412,463	778,237,389	688,044,503
U. S., 1850	239,307,600	717,922,868	94,838,480

The number of yards exported from the United States is not given officially, but the value in 1850 was $4,744,000; which, at 20 yards to the dollar, gives the number of yards in the table; from which, if we deduct the yards of foreign manufacture consumed, there remains nothing. So that while England exported 90 per cent. of her production, the United States consumed the whole of an equal quantity produced. The progressive consumption of cotton in the United States is thus displayed.

	Cotton consumed, pounds.	Value exported.	Value imported.
1842–'46	593,390,400	$13,995,739	$43,172,559
1846–'50	1,122,218,178	19,468,800	64,931,291
Increase	429,828,400	5,472,439	21,758,732

Thus, then, the quantity of raw cotton taken for consumption has increased 70 per cent. the import of foreign cotton 50 per cent. and the export of domestic cotton 40 per cent. In the four years of the present tariff, therefore, the consumption of cotton goods has increased in the United States probably to nearly as great an extent as iron, of which the consumption of the home-manufactured article has increased, perhaps more than any other. In the United States the freedom from internal restraints upon intercourse, and modified restrictions upon foreign trade in the last four years, have permitted the people—the workers—to consume a larger portion of the products.

N. Y. Cor. Wash. Union.

TOBACCO TRADE. For the last several years the increased operations of the tobacco manufacturers in the States is found to be over two thousand hogsheads annually. The demand for the export trade has become large.

The manufacturers require for their different uses, at the lowest estimate	55,000 hhds.
Export trade requires	150,000
	175,000

The highest estimate of the crop in the States this year is:

Virginia	27,000 hhds.
Maryland	33,000
Western, including frosted	65,000
	125,000

From the different accounts of the growing crops in the States it seems doubtful whether it will average more than the present crop. In the good crop years of 1842, 1843, and 1844, the average was over 180,000 hogsheads in the States, at which time there was less tobacco manufactured in the States by ten thousand hogsheads a year.

Louisville Journal, 4th.

THE MONEY MARKET. It must have been obvious to the whole country, that the system of banks and credit has been rapidly expanding for some time. And it has been generally supposed that this expansion was justified and supported by the influx of California gold. It appears now, however, that more than every dollar of gold we have received from California, has been shipped abroad for foreign goods. We take the following from the New York *Herald*:

SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK, 1851.

January,	$1,266,000	May,	$1,506,000
February,	1,007,000	June,	6,462,000
March,	2,368,000	July,	6,004,000
April,	3,482,000		
Total,			$25,095,000

And the same paper informs us that the total receipts of California gold at the mint, up to August 1, but slightly exceeds twenty-three millions of dollars.

The consequence is, that a good deal of alarm is visible in the New York stock market.

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun]

Condition of the Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 6 P. M. Stocks have advanced. Erie Railroad has advanced ⅜ a ¾; Reading shares 1⅜ a 1½; Canton has declined 1½.

Flour is better—sales of 12,000 bbls. at $4 for State brands; $4 12½ for Ohio; and $4 25 for Southern. Rye Flour $3 50; Corn Meal 2 94 a $3.

Grain is steady—sales of 2,500 bushels prime red Wheat at 90 cents; and 2,000 bushels white at $1. Sales of 20,000 bushels Corn at 59 a 60 cents for mixed. Rye 73 cents. Oats 34 cents.

Provisions are quiet and unchanged—sales of 200 bbls. Mess Pork at $14 87½. Lard 9 cts.

Groceries are steady—sales of 100 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar at 5¾ cts., and 50 hhds. Havana at 5¾ cts

WILL WONDERS NEVER CEASE.

REALLY TRUTH IS STRANGE!

The departed month of July brought

JOY TO THOUSANDS,

Who, with the dissolution of the past month, "bade good-bye" to all timid apprehensions of a failure, and boldly advancing their suit at the

SHRINE OF FORTUNE,

Determined henceforth to seek riches only at that

EXHAUSTLESS MINE OF WEALTH,

PYFER & CO.

The Old Established and Far Famed

LOTTERY BROKERS,

No. 1 Light St. Baltimore, Md.

ALL FORMER TIMES TOTALLY ECLIPSED.

TRULY BRILLIANT LUCK.

A few dollars often realize a fortune!

$30,000 on a Whole Ticket sent to a gentleman in Illinois;—he ordered a Package, paid $130 for it, and drew $30,000. This is no wonder, however, as he purchased from the far-famed House of PYFER & CO.

$20,000, sent to Alabama.
$15,000, sent to Virginia.
$10,000, sent to South Carolina.
$10,000, sent to North Carolina.
$9,000, sent to Pennsylvania.
$8,000, sent to Georgia.
$5,000, sent to Ohio.

All promptly paid by PYFER & Co. and the Tickets now on file at their truly fortunate office.

Such Luck only at PYFER & CO'S.

Orders Confidential.

Brilliant Schemes for August, 1851.

Confidence Strictly Observed.

Date Aug.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$24,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	40,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	12	40 00
4	26,000	78 Nos 15 drawn	8	25 00
5	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
6	30,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	10	30 00
7	20,608	78 Nos 14 drawn	5	16 00
8	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
9	44,000	78 Nos 16 drawn	15	45 00
11	27,500	75 Nos 15 drawn	8	30 00
12	26,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	6	22 00
13	38,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
14	20,000	75 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
15	13,500	78 Nos 15 drawn	4	13 00
16	52,418	75 Nos 11 drawn	15	55 00
18	25,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	8	28 00
19	24,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	5	18 00
20	35,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	10	35 00
21	16,312	78 Nos 12 drawn	5	18 00
22	20,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	5	16 00
23	40,000	78 Nos 18 drawn	10	40 00
25	27,500	75 Nos 11 drawn	8	30 00
26	17,500	78 Nos 15 drawn	5	16 00
27	30,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	10	35 00
28	20,000	75 Nos 15 drawn	5	15 00
29	15,000	75 Nos 14 drawn	4	13 00
30	70,000	78 Nos 13 drawn	20	70 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.

No. 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

August 1, 1851. 78—

State of North Carolina, Hertford Co.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1851.

Milly Alston, Adm'x. of Abner Alston *vs.* the heirs at Law of Abner Alston.—Petition to sell Land.

IT appearing to the Court that Dempsey Rooks and wife Christian, and Starkey Davis, and wife Elizabeth, defendants, in the above case, reside beyond the limits of the State. it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard for six weeks, notifying the said defendant of the filing of this petition, and further that they be and appear before the Justices of the County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next Court to be held for the county of Hertford, at the Court House in Winton, on the fourth Monday in August next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise judgement *pro confesso* will be taken as to them, and the prayer of the petitioner be granted.

Witness, Lewis M. Cowper, Clerk of the said Court, at Winton, the Fourth Monday of May, A. D. 1851.

L. M. COWPER, *Clerk.*

July 7, 1851. (Pr. Adv. $5,62½.) 880—6w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell a valuable tract of Land lying in the upper end of Halifax County, North Carolina, in the neighborhood of Brinkleyville, adjoining the lands of the late Wm. H. Thomas, Joseph J. Williams, and others, containing 896 acres, by a recent survey; it being the residence of the late Colonel Rhesea Read. There is a good and convenient dwelling House on the tract, with some little repairs, with other out houses, and a never failing Spring of good water, as near as could be desired I deem it unnecessary to say anything with regard to the quality of the Land (only I think it equal to any of the neighborhood Lands) as no person would purchase without viewing. A great bargain can be made in whole or any part. Any person wishing to purchase can find me in the neighborhood of the land.

WILL. BRINKLEY.

Brinkleyville, Halifax, Aug. 16, 1851. 81—t1Dec..

Somerville says:

In mind compos'd he sucks, thick curling clouds
Of smoke around his reeking temples play,
Joyous he sits, and, impotent of thought,
Puffs away care and sorrow from his heart.

BUT some others have a say in this matter, and I will recommend that while the puffing is going on, I may be allowed to suggest that I have now on hand more than 300,000 Cigars of various brands, and some of them very fine; so let all those who delight in a glorious old Cigar, call in and supply themselves with a box or more.

SAM'L. H. MARKS, Petersburg.

July 24, 1851. 80—

A FAMILY BOOK.

Imray's Cyclopedia of Domestic Medicine. 8vo.—860 *pages.—With Wood Engravings, &c.*

THIS work contains a very large amount of highly valuable and practical information, arranged in a form either for ready reference or more attentive reading. It presents a concise yet clear view of the nature, predisposing causes, premonitory signs and distinguishing symptoms of Disease, and the nature, uses, proper doses and effects of Medicines. It gives directions concerning Diet, Air, Clothing, Bathing, Exercise, and other things connected with the preservation of health; also, concerning the management of the Sick-room, the Nursery, the preparation of Food and Drink for the Sick, the application of Leeches, Blisters, Poultices, Draughts, Plasters, &c., so as to produce the best effect with the least inconvenience and suffering to the patient, and such other information as will tend to mitigate the sufferings of the sick-room. For sale by

H. D. TURNNR, N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, August 18th, 1851. 80—

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber has recently supplied himself with a full and varied assortment of the best and most fashionable Job type, and is now prepared to execute Jobs of all kinds with neatness and despatch, and on moderate terms.

Call at the Standard Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. W. HOLDEN.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

Blanks for Sale.

BLANK Warrants and Blank Executions for Clerks, for sale at the Standard office.

August 6, 1851. 80—tfi.

Sugar House Syrup.

A VERY nice article just at hand at the Drug Stoe of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

December 19. 16—

FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

"THE NORTH CAROLINA READER;"

A WORK designed to familiarize the minds of the young with the character, history, and resources of their own well-favored father-land. The author, while prosecuting the work, received many letters of encouragement from leading citizens—all of whom expressed a desire that it might find its way into every home of North Carolina; and these good wishes and favorable opinions were uttered before the style of the work was known to any one but the author himself. The public will now be able to judge of the merits of the plan, and of the execution, for themselves; and, considering the amount of matter, it will be cheap and in the power of every one to buy and examine. The work will contain

1st. A general description of North Carolina, with reference to scenery productions, capabilities, population, and manners, illustrated with numerous engravings.

2. A history of the discovery, settlement, and progress of the State down to the present time.

3. Poetical and oratorical exercises, some of them by North Carolinians.

4. Chronological and historical tables, abstract of the last census, explanations of popular scientific terms, &c. &c.

The book will also contain rules for correct reading, abridged and digested from the best authorities, and is intended to be, to the North Carolinian, an indispensable companion. It will be published by LIPPINCOTT, GRAMBO & Co., successor to GRIGG & ELLIOT, No. 14 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia, and orders addressed to them will be promptly attended to. The undersigned will also be in Philadelphia for a few weeks; letters addressed to him or the publishers will meet with attention. The book will be out in time for the Fall trade, and merchants of North Carolina who deal in school books would do well to call on the publishers, or send early orders. Liberal discounts will be made to wholesale purchasers, and the retail price will be $1—6 copies for $5—10 for $8—40 for $30.

C. H. WILEY.

P. S. It is the author's design to publish, in the course of a few months, a Reader for beginners, provided the work now in press is liberally patronized. The two Readers will make a complete series; and the cost will be but little over half that of the Worcester Series, the one most in use, while it will contain all the necessary instructions and matter to suit all classes.

July 28th, 1851. 80—

SAMUEL H. MARKS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Confectionary, Fruits, Fancy Articles,

CEGARS, &c.

SYCAMORE ST., PETERSBURG, Va.

TAKES pleasure in informing the trade generally that he has just arrived from a tour through the principle Northern cities, where he has selected with great care the most extensive assortment of articles in his line ever before offered for sale in this market, all of which having been purchased exclusively for cash will be offered on the most favourable terms. Among his stock will be found the following:

10 Cases Fancy Goods,	2000 lbs. Almonds,
150 Boxes Fire Crackers,	755 " Walnuts,
225 " Sardines,	920 " Palm Nuts,
15 Cases Preserves assort.	710 " Filberts,
20 Boxes Muscat Wine,	1590 Cocoa Nuts,
5 " Olives,	10 Cases Pickles ass'd,
20 Baskets " Oil,	25 " Lemon Syrup,
25 Boxes Oranges,	300,000 Cigars,
15 " Lemons,	100 Boxes Chewing Tobacco,
15 Cases Prunes,	20 " Smoking "
5 Casks Currents,	150 " Raisons.
2 Boxes Macaroni,	
400 Drums Figs.	

Besides Candy of my own Manufacture which I warrant equal to any made in the U. S.

Petersburg, August 6, 1851. 80—

Roanoke Republican copy.

ABBOTT'S HISTORIES.

Abbott's (Jacob) Franconia Stories, richly Illustrated.

BEECHNUT; Malleville; Mary Bell; Mary Erskine; Wallace.

ILLUSTRATED HISTORIES.

Alexander the Great; Alfred the Great; Charles the First; Charles the Second; Cleopatra, Queen of Egypt; Constantine; Cyrus the Great; Darius, King of Persia; Elizabeth, Queen of England; Hannibal the Carthagian; Josephine; Julius Cæsar; King John; Madame Roland; Maria Antoinette; Mary Queen of Scots; Nero; Queen Anne; Richard the First; Richard the Third; Romulus; William and Mary; William the Conquerer; Xerxes the Great. For sale at the

North Carolina Book Store by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, August 10th, 1851. 81—

TEACHER WANTED.

A LIBERAL SALARY will be given to any gentle man who can come well recommended, producing testimonials that will satisfy beyond doubt as to character, and of his entire qualifications, to take charge of a preparatory School on Topsail Sound, which has hitherto been largely patronized, and in a prosperous condition. The Academy (known as Topsail Academy) is a beautiful and healthy location, 12 miles east of Wilmington, in a neighborhood not surpassed by any in point of morality and social intercourse. It is desirable that the next scholastic year should commence on the first day of October next. Letters early addressed to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington, N. C., or after the 15th inst. to Jos. M. Foy, Esq., Wilmington, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

NICHOLAS N. NIXON,

President of Board of Trustees.

81—t1Oct.

A VALUABLE PLANTATION

In Halifax County,

FOR SALE!

THE UNDERSIGNED, as Agent for the Heirs at Law of Austin Plummer, deceased, offers for sale the Plantation on which the said Austin Plummer resided at his death, lying on Fishing Creek in Halifax County, about four miles from Ransom's Bridge and adjoining the lands of Col. John H. Harrison, John H. Carlyle and others, and containing 2,500 Acres.

The said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, Wheat and Tobacco, and much of the Plantation is fresh and the whole under excellent fences.

The buildings consist of a new two story Dwelling house, good stables and barns and all necessary out buildings.

The said land is offered on a long credit and on the most accommodating terms.

Persons desiring to purchase will please address the undersigned at Warrenton, or Joseph B. Batchelor, at Halifax.

The land will be shown by Mr. John H. Carlisle, who resides near it. KEMP PLUMMER.

July 20th, 1851. 878—w8w.

Colds Colds.

THOSE who are suffering with Coughs and Colds will find at my Store Dr. Wilies Cough Candy Jujube Paste, Wistar's Lozenges, Wistar's Balsam o Wild Cherry, Bartholomew's Cough Syrup, Jayne's Expectorant, Cod Liver Oil, Syrup of Naptha, and many other remedies for diseases of the Lungs and Chest.

P. F. PESCUD.

Decmber 4, 1850. 10-

Flesh Gloves and Brushes.

THE free and liberal use of these articles is now justly regarded as one of the most effectual means of promoting health and long life. Call and supply yourselves at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, April 22, 1851. 49—

DR. WILLIAM R. MILLER,

OFFICE ABOVE THE

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE.

Raleigh, July 22nd, 1851. 76—

SAVAGE AND MEARES,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 12, 1851. 81—1y.

New Novels.

TIME the Avenger, by the author of "Lettice Arnold," &c.

Franconian Stories, by Jacob Abbott—Malleville, Wallace, Beechnut, May Bell, May Erskine. Illustrated. For sale by H. D. TURNER,

N. C. Book Store

By Express.

LADIE'S Black Kid mo. Slippers,
do. White Kid do.
Misses Goat Skin Bootees,
Children's do. do. do. J. BROWN,

No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

A RARE CHANCE!

FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT,

At GREENVILLE, Pitt Co. N. C.

IS now offered by the Subscriber who wishes to dispose of his

Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

This extensive and well known Establishment, has now been in operation for upwards of 10 years, and has turned out and sold more vehicles than any other in the State. The sales for the last five years have averaged upwards of $20,000 per annum. The Establishment is situated on Main Street, and comprises a Wood Shop containing 8 benches; a Harness Shop, containing 4 benches; a Blacksmith Shop with 4 forges, and Large and commodious Paint and Trimming Rooms—all new and in excellent order. There are besides these a large wood house, filled with an immense quantity of fine seasoned Timber, adapted to every department of the business. A Turning Lathe and Saw moved by horse power; a new Pump on the premises. Shelter for vehicles, and in a word all the improvements and conveniences found in the best Establishments either North or South.

Immediately opposite, are the Dwelling House and Ware House. The Dwelling-house is a fine two story building, with an acre lot attached, having all necessary out houses and conveniences required by a family. The situation is elevated, healthy and pleasant. The Ware-house is a new two story 50 by 26 ft. building, and cost upwards of $1250. In addition to these will be found a large and varied assortment of

Trimmings, Paints, Leather and Harness MOUNTINGS,

all new and of the latest style.

The position of Greenville, situated as it is in the midst of the wealthiest and most fertile portion of the State,—connected with Raleigh and the west by a Plank Road, with the east and the seaboard by a river always open to Steamboat navigation—besides the high character of the Establishment, for the durability and elegance of its work, combine with the growing importance of the place to render it the most appropriate point in Eastern Carolina for a Carriage Manufactory. The purchaser will obtain the most accommodating terms, and any reasonable time to make his payments.

To his friends and patrons the subscriber returns his hearty thanks for their liberal patronage, and informs them that he has now on hand the largest and finest assortment of BUGGIES and other VEHICLES ever seen here, which he will be happy to sell on low terms for cash or negotiable notes. He respectfully invites friends and purchasers to call and examine his stock.

JAMES NELSON.

Greenville, June 25, 1851. 75—tf.

THE FAUQUIER

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

Fauquier County, Virginia.

WILL be opened for visitors on the first of June. They are situated on the Rappahannock river, (now navigable,) thirty-eight miles above Fredericksburg, and fifty, nearly due west, from Alexandria.

No pains have been spared to continue the attractions of the place to the votaries of pleasure or the seekers of health. The recent publication in pamphlet of the eminent and Rev Thornton Stringfellow shows, beyond all question, the healing qualities of this water in many diseases—dyspepsia, dropsy, &c. &c. He had spent the previous season here, and made a thorough and sifting examination of the details of the case reported by him, and he is of opinion that the extraordinary medicinal advantages of the Springs have been obscured in the greater allurements to fashionable life.

The railroad from Alexandria is rapidly approaching these Springs, and will soon make the trip a delightful one from that city and all north of it. In the mean time the stages run tri-weekly from Washington, and will be *daily* after the 1st July. A daily line of stages will be run by Mr. Quisenberry, from Federicksburg, after 1st July; and in the mean time he engages to send up all passengers, at the regular fare, ($3,) as they may present themselves.

Terms of board same as last year, viz: $86 dollars for the whole season, ending first October; $75 for three months; $60 for two months; $35 for one month; $18 for two weeks; $10 for one week; $1,75 per day. Meals or lodging 50 cents each. Servants, and children under 12 years, half price. No charge for children under 3 years. Horses 50 cents a day, or $10 per month.

DANIEL WARD, *Superintendent.*

May 24, 1851. 59—2m.

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE acting Trustees of this long established Seminary, take great pleasure in announcing to the public that they have engaged the services of Mr. BENJ. R. HUSKE, who will hereafter conduct the Academy as Principal.

Mr. Huske is a native of the State, and a graduate of our University, and has for sometime been engaged, very successfully in teaching in the town of Fayetteville. His learning, fine temper, and Christian character, give assurance to Parents that his duty to children entrusted to his charge will be ably and conscientiously performed.

The exercises of the next session will commence on Monday, the 21st instant, and as the course of instruction is preparatory to the University, the sessions in future will correspond with those of Chapel Hill.

Terms of Tuition, including courses, $21,00, always in advance. No deduction made, unless in case of protracted illness. By order of the Board,

E. A. HEARTT, *Sec.*

REFERENCES—President and Faculty of the University of N. C.; Charles G. Haigh, Esq., Hon. R. Strange, Edward J. Hale, Esq., Fayetteville.

July 5, 1851. 71—6w.

MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, Burke Co. N.C.

THE Subscriber, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would now inform the

TRAVELLING PUBLIC

that his House is still open, and that his accommodations (heretofore limited) are now enlarged. He has erected a row of Offices for Professional gentlemen, together with a commodious Hotel, all of which is *entirely new.*

The location of the MOUNTAIN HOTEL commands the finest view of the mountain scenery in the place; and is removed from the noise and uproar of a Court-yard and the Public Square, and yet sufficiently near for all the purposes of business.

The subscriber promises to spare no pains to provide the invalid a comfortable Summer Retreat, and to gentlemen of pleasure and business a desirable Boarding House. J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, July 25, 1850. 826—1y.

Late Publications.

LORD and Lady Harcowit, or Country Hospitalities, a Novel by C. Sinclair; Dealings with the Inquisition, by DeAchilli; Mose among the Britishers; Nell Gwynne, or the Court of the Stuarts, under the Reigns of Charles 2d, and James 2d, and Historical Romance; The Mother-in-Law, by Miss Southworth; Harpers New Monthly for June; The Hero of West Wayland, a Tale by Mary Howitt; The Dinnings and their Beaux, by Miss Leslie; The Widow Rugsby's Husband, and other Tales, by the author of Simon Suggs. Received this day At the North Carolina Book Store.

Raleigh, June 8, 1851. 63

To Invalids.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medical puposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshall's and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

November 21. 9—

Hecker's Prepared Tarina.

THIS article has been carefully and fully tested, and is recommended by the Medical Profession, as the most valuable of all the farinaceous articles now in use, it being much superior to Arron Root and Tapicia for invalids and children. It impaats health and strength to children who have weak bowels and feeble constitutions.

A supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, May 7. 52—

J. W. & C. C. PUGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

And Forwarding Agents,

GASTON, N. C.

Keep constantly on hand, and for sale,

LIME, SALT, TAR, BACON, FLOUR, &c.

Gaston, Jan. 10, 1850. 26—

JUST at hand from Philadelphia, Gentlemen and Ladies,

Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters,
Misses and Children's Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Seal skin Shoes and Slippers,
Boys and Servants Shoes,

T. A. MITCHELL.

Raleigh, May 7, 1851. 53—

New York Importers and Jobbers,

FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.,

58 LIBERTY STREET,

Between Broadway and Nassau Street,

NEAR THE POST OFFICE,

NEW-YORK,

WE ARE RECEIVING, BY DAILY ARRIVALS from Europe, our Fall and Winter assortment of RICH FASHIONABLE FANCY SILK AND MILLINERY GOODS.

We respectfully invite all Cash Purchasers thoroughly to examine our Stock and Prices, and, as interest governs, we feel confident our Goods and Prices will induce them to select from our establishment. Particular attention is devoted to MILLINERY GOODS, and many of the articles are manufactured expressly to our order, and cannot be surpassed in beauty, style and cheapness.

Beautiful Paris Ribbons, for Hat, Cap, Neck, and Belt.

Satin and Taffeta Ribbons, of all widths and colors.
Silks, Satins, Velvets, and Uncut Velvets, for Hats.
Feathers, American and French Artificial Flowers,
Puffings and Cap Trimmings.
Dress Trimmings, large assortment.
Embroideries, Capes, Collars, Undersleeves and Cuffs.
Fine Embroidered Reviere and Hemstitch Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Crapes, Lisses, Tarletons, Illusion and Cap Laces.
Valencienes, Brussels, Thread, Silk, and Lisle thread Laces.
Kid, Silk, Sewing Silk, Lisle Thread, Merino Gloves, and Mitts.
Figured and Plain Swiss, Book, Bishop Lawn and Jaconet Muslins.
English, French, American and Italian Straw Goods.

July 16, 1851. 74—ta$5.

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEAT SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE proprietor of this establishment has the satisfaction of announcing to the public that, since the last season, he has greatly enlarged and improved his buildings so as to be able to accommodate a much larger number, and to offer still greater attractions to those who may visit this pleasant and healthful resort.

The medical properties of these Waters have been amply tested, for several years, by a large number of visitors, and their beneficial results strikingly displayed in the cure or relief of many diseases. For analysis, see handbills.

Persons travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad will always find a hack ready for their reception at Henderson and at the Warrenton Depot.

TERMS.

Families per month,	$16 00
" " week,	6 00
" " day,	1 00
Single person, per month,	20 00
" " week,	7 50
" " day,	1 25
Children under twelve years of age and Servants half price.	
Horses per month,	$12 00
" " week,	3 50
" " day,	0 75

WM. D. JONES.

July 24, 1851. 76—7w·

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF RANDOLPH MACON COLLEGE,

THE next Lecture Term of this Institution will commence the 1st of September, and continue ten months. This School is recognised, and its students admitted on the ad endeun footing, by some of the most respectable Medical Institutions of this country, among which may be mentioned Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and the University of the City of New York.

The course of instruction is extensive and practical. Anatomy is taught both by demonstration and dissection; and students can procure abundant material for dissection on very moderate terms. During the course frequent opportunities are afforded students of witnessing and assisting in important Surgical operations.

The fee for the course is $115 00, and always payable on entering the School. Board, convenient to the School, can be had on very moderate terms. Students can obtain the Text-books in Farmville, a village a few miles from the School.

FACULTY:

JOHN P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of the Principles and Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

FRANCIS J. METTAUER, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. of Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry and Pharmacy.

JOHN. P. METTAUER, M. D., LL. D., Prof. of Therapeutics, Materia Medica, Midwifery and the Diseases of Females and Children.

JOHN P. METTAUER,

Dean of the Faculty.

Prince Edward C. H., Va., July 14. 77—wt27A.

North Carolina Music Store.

K. W. PETERSILIA,

One Door North of the City Hall, Fay. St.

RALEIGH, N. C.

From the liberal patronage which the Subscriber has received since his establishment in business, he has been enabled not only to replenish but to extend his stock, and

IS NOW OPENING

A Splendid Assortment of New and Popular Music

and a larger and better selected variety of

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

than has ever before been offered in this State.

He is also prepared to furnish Gilt Frames of any size with or without pictures.

Also materials for Drawing, as engravings for patterns, and superior pencils.

He has also furnished himself with materials for repairing Accordions, as pearl for keys, reeds, &c., and will execute all orders with neatness and despatch.

In his list may also be found splendid copper-plate engravings, for framing. In short, his is an assortment intended to please the refined taste of the community.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, July 1, 1851. 70—

EVERY MAN HIS OWN TUNER!

THE Subscriber has been appointed sole Agent for the State of North Carolina, for Greave's Patent Chromatic Tuning Forks. This Instrument gives the chromatic scale in equal temperament, sustaining each tone much longer and more distinctly than common Tuning Forks. By its aid, any person whose ear is correct enoughto draw strings to unision, can tune Pianos and similar instruments with perfect correctness.

This instrument will prove of great value to all who reside where the services of professional tuners cannot be procured. Price $6,00. Each set is contained in a small morocco case, and can be easily and safely sent to any part of the country. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. K. W. PETERSILIA.

At the New Music Store.

Raleigh, June 3, 1843. 61—

Loubin's and Rousel's Extracts

FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Heliotrape,	Bouquet De Caroline,
Violet,	Jockey Club,
West End,	Vervaine,
Jassamin,	Lily,
Rose Citronella,	Palchouly,
" Geranium,	Jenny Lind,
Italian Flowers,	Jube Rose,
Musk,	Honey Suckle.

Also, Farina Cologne, fine Toilet and Shaving Soaps, Toilet Balls, and a large Stock of Dressing Combs, Hair Tooth, and Nail brushes which will be sold low at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

Dec. 19th, 1850. 15—

NEW SPRING GOODS,

At Reduced Prices,

J. CREECH has received and daily expecting his Stock of elegant Dry Goods, which was selected with great care, at reduced prices, with many new styles that were not out the first of the season. These goods was purchased for net cash, and can be sold lower than those bought at the early part of the season, before goods had fallen. Please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere if you want bargains.

J. CREECH.

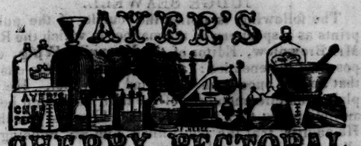
Raleigh. May 7, 1851 53—

A very Interesting Work.

THE Queens of Scotland, by Agnes Strickland. The Giant of Monthys, Harper's New Monthly for February. Received this day by

HENRY D. TURNER.

Raleigh, February 11th, 1851. 29—



For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many *proofs* are here given, and we solict an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

From the distinguished Professor of Chemistry and Materia Medica, Bowdoin College.

Dear Sir: I delayed answering the receipt of your preparation, until I had an opportunity of witnessing its effects in my own family, or in the families of my friends.

This I have now done with a high degree of satisfaction, in cases both of adults and children.

I have found it, as its ingredients show, a powerful remedy for colds, and coughs, and pulmonary diseases.

PARKER CLEAVELAND, M. D.

BRUNSWICK, ME., Feb. 5, 1847.

Read the following, and see if this medicine is worth a trial. This patient had become very feeble, and the effect of the medicine was unmistakably distinct:—

UNITED STATES HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 5, 1849.

Dr. J. C. Ayer,—Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful affection of the lungs, and all the symptoms of settled consumption, for more than a year. I could find no medicine that would reach my case, until I commenced the use of your "Cherry Pectoral," which gave me gradual relief, and I have been steadily gaining my strength till my health is well nigh restored.

While using your medicine I had the gratification of curing with it my reverend friend, Mr. Truman, of Sumpter District, who had been suspended from his parochial duties by a severe attack of bronchitis.

I have pleasure in certifying these facts to you,

And am, sir, yours respectfully,

J. F. CALHOUN, of South Carolina.

Prepared and sold by James C. Ayer, Practical Chemist, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Raleigh by Williams, Haywood & Co., and by Druggists throughout the State.

May 31, 1851. 870—3m.

A New Law Dictionary

AND Glossary containing Definitions of th principal terms of the Common and Civil Law together with translations and explanations of the various technical phrases; embracing also all the principal Common and Civil Law maxims. Adapted to the jurisprudence of the United States, by Alexander Burrill, Counsellor at Law. 2 vols, 8vo. $8.

Also, Adams' Equity, $2 50; Storry's wurks on Law; Chitty's works on Law. For sale at the lowest prices,

W. L. POMEROY,

(Late POMEROY & O'NEAL.)

W. L. P. will receive subscriptions for the new series of English Reports in Law and Equity, now publishing in parts by Messrs. Little & Brown. Price $1 per. No.; $10 per year: 12 Nos. bound in six, $2 per vol.

Raleigh, May 26. 59—

New Goods, New Goods!

Look Out for Good Bargains.

JUST the very thing at last; that long and anxiously looked for train, containing those

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

that was selected by Alexander Creech, with great care and with an eye single to the wants of his friends and customers—has arrived and now opened, and for sale.

For the Ladies—a large and varied assortment of beautiful prints of the latest styles, a large assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS!

a large and beautiful assortment of a most every kind for Gentlemen. Call at his Store, two doors above Mr. Richard Smith's corner, and next door to Messis. A. B. Stith & Co's. Auction and Commission store, and you will not regret it. ALEXANDER CREECH.

Raleigh, April 22, 1850. 49—

TO CAPITALISTS.

THE Subscribers offer for sale the Bonds of the Town of Wilmington, to amount of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in sums of five hundred and one thousand dollars, payable in from ten to twenty years and bearing interest at rate of six per cent. payable annually.

These Bonds are the only debt of the Town, and are duly authorized by act of Assembly, with ample provisions for the payment of principal and interest, and being exempt from taxation also, they present an opportunity for secure and desirable investment, rarely met with in the State. Apply to

DeROSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., April 12, 1851. 47—Tt.

NEW BOOKS.

THE Alhambra, by Washington Irving, Authors revised Edition, being Vol. XV, of Putnam's fine Edition of Irving's Works, one vol. 12, Mo. Muslin, $1,25; Romance Dust, from the Historical Placer, by W. S. Mayor, Author of "Kaloolah," "Berber" &c, one vol. 12 Mo. 75 cts.; The house of the Seven Gables. A Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne, Author of "Twice Sold Tales," &c, one vol. 12, Mo., $1,00. The Mother in Law, by Mrs. Southworth, Paper, 38 cts.

Just received and for sale by

W. L. POMEROY,

(Late Pomeroy & O'Neal.)

Raleigh, May 27, 1851. 59—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1851.

THE Subscriber is receiving his usual stock of Spring and Summer Goods, at his old stand, *No. 9, Fayetteville Street.*

CONSISTING OF

Dry Goods, *Hats and Shoes,*
Hardware, *Crockery,*
Groceries, &c.

J. BROWN,

Raleigh, April 1, 1851. 43—

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm of J. J. Biggs & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Mr. S. Smith, one of the Firm, will attend principally to collecting and paying the debts; but, payment may be made, and bills presented for payment to either.

Mr. Biggs will continue the business, as heretofore, at the same place. He will leave in a few days, for the Northern Cities, where he will lay in a full supply for the Fall Trade. His old friends are particularly requested to give a call on his return.

J. J. BIGGS,

S. SMITH.

Raleigh, July 29, 1851. 76—4t.

State of North Carolina—Chatham Co.

IN EQUITY.

To Fal Term, 1851—Petition for sale of Real Estate.

DANIEL Vestal, Elizabeth Vestal, Nathan Vestal, John Pruet, and his wife Mary, Stephen Reed, and his wife Ann, David Coble, and his wife Lydia, Rebecca Vestal, Joseph Vestal, Andrew Vestal, Price Vestal, Calvin Vestal, William H. Vestal, Frederick Stafford, an wife Sarah, Jesse Newton and his wife Mary, H nnah Moffit, David Moffitt, Daniel Hill, and his wife Abagail, Isaac L. McCracken, Thomas J. McCracken, William C. Elder, and wife Sarah, Mary E. Henly, Mariam A. Henly, Wm. F. Henley, Wm. H. Boner and wife Anotis, Jesse Vestal, Charles Hutchens and wife Lydia, Jeremiah Vestal, Jones Davis and wife Acbah, John Flemming and wife Aizenith, William Shelton and wife Eunice, John Vestal, Jackson Burehder and wife Ann.

versus

Jeremiah Vestal, David Vestal, Silas Bosker and wife Rachael, Lydia Gardner, Sarah Smith, Aaron H. Vestal, Charles Vestal, Peter Harmer and wife Blanch, Thomas Vestal. Isaac Edwards and wife Mary, Jonathan Vestal, Saint Vestal, Wm. Hill and wife Achsa, Eli Vestal, Labin Vestal, Benjamin Edward Vestal, Soloman Hunt and wife Sarah, William Hubbard and wife Ludah, John Atkins and wife Ann, Saint Owen and wife Ruth, Thadeus M. White and wife Rhoda, Uriah, Phineas, Benjamin, Saint and Sarah Hackett, James Dorsett and wife Susan, Murphy Moffitt, Libne Moffitt, Joab Moffitt, Wm Davis and wife Sarah, Wm. Burton and wife Melinda, Zerub Moffitt, Nathan and Elisha Moffit's heirs, David McCracken, Nathan Chamness and wife Mary, Robert McCracken, Alfred V. Coffin, Addison Coffin, Emory D. Coffin, Martha Coffin, and Achsa Hubbard, Alfred Hadley, and wife Achsa, Wm. Harvey and wife Mary, Jacob Newlin and wife Ruth.